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G WOMAN'S GUIDE

oung Woman's Guide, is to press women, as will greatly assist the ment—physical, intellectual day, to fit woman for the day, to fit woman for the day, but do not be desired for the fit being a co-worker with the lay raise the human soul room enter-morality, like that of the volum-preceded it, is that of the Bible. morality, like that of the volume morality in the that of the Wolks of Pireceded it, is that of the Wolks of Pireceded it, is that of the Wolks of Pireceded it is that of the Wolks of Wo

b. W. LIGHT, 1 Cornhill, Hoster w. York. Dec. 20.

n SCHOOLMASTER.

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hington Street, Lows & Balls,) y BOSTON.

Tho A Lovell

Boston Recorder.

mongrel in politics." "Be it so," he replied, "but I shall not attend, and mainly, for two

reasons; first, I am too poor to pay a dollar extra for my dinner; and secondly, I can be better employed." The next Lord's day was the stated season for commemorating the death of Christ; and Friday, a day or two after the

anniversary, the time of the preparatory lecture. On that day, my room-mate said, "that celebration was a poor preparation for the Lord's Supper." He seemed fully conscious

that he had done no good, and received no benefit. Evidently, he had a tender conscience. My room-mate has been a number of years in the ministry; and, I trust, it will appear in the great day of account, that he has not la-

bored in vain, nor spent his strength for nought. He still lives; but that beloved senior, who called at our room, and that worthy officer of College, who labored so faithfully, have both

gone to their rest. For their Christian fidelity to my room-mate and to many others, they will, I doubt not, receive an everlasting reward. In view of the foregoing reminisceenes, the

leges, Seminaries and other Literary Institu-

have rested. They are the glory of the land; and, if blessed with Divine Influences, may aid effectually in reclaiming a lost world to

Pions students may do great good. Some of them have been very useful; as useful, per-bes, as at any succeeding period of life. Officers in Colleges and other schools wield

a great amount of moral power; and, if it be wielded aright, the good accomplished will be

infinite.
Schools of learning and piety afford some of

Schools of learning and piety afford some of the most promising and delightful fields of use-fulness, that can be found on earth. When a person has fully decided to attend to religion before any thing else, he is nigh to

Many celebrations, accounted innocent and honorable, will, doubtless, be found at last, to

be but "a poor preparation" for death and

The time is short. "The night cometh when o man can work." DANIEL O. MORTON.

THE CONVERSION OF A UNIVERSALIST. There are no facts so galling to Universalists, as the conversion of any of their number. Those, accustomed to think and speak quite

coulty on almost every subject, seem to lose all control of themselves, when combating argu-ments of this kind; and finally, as a very con-venient method of resisting the truth, they

deny that any who are converted, ever have

ing fact is presented to show, first, that the

above denial is not truth; secondly, that Uni versalism is opposed to vital godliness; an thirdly, that the best argument against Un-

versalism is the conversion of souls.

In the winter of 1837-8, a protracted meet-

in the winter of 1557-5, a prograted meeting was field in this place; and, as might have been expected, some opposed and some ridiculed the efforts of God's people to save scale. Yet the Lord was with them, and crowned their labors with abundant success.—Sinners

town, at that time an openly avowed Univer-salist, but who, during the progress of the meet-

ng, experienced religion. He had for many years believed in Univer-

salism; had advocated it in public and private, and especially while living in this town and Me-thuen, had been very active in spreading their

thuen, had been very active in spreading their publications, getting up meetings, and sowing the seeds of unbelief and infidelity in the

was laid upon him, and he was brought down

to the very borders of the grave. Physicians, friends, and kindred felt his case to be extremely doubtful, and were waiting with aching hearts, for the solemn adieu. He himself, had

given up all expectation of living, and was

impending danger, and diffused through the soul peace and consolation, (whether like the Christian's I cannot say,) and had be died,

would have given to some an additional evi-dence, 'that Universalism will do to die by,' But a wise Providence raised him to health,

more settled, more confirmed than ever in the

truth of the Universalist theory.

The Lord was doing a mighty work among

report, but said they were decrived. He, how-

him, inexplicable scene, the thought passed through his mind, that these persons possessed something of which he was destitute, and to which he was a stranger. It opened to him a new train of thought. One thing was clear, if

these were right, he was wrong, and vice versa; yet he had no doubts of the truth of Universalism. His former case and quietness had, however been interrupted, and he resolved to go to

meeting again in the evening, not as he had been accustomed to go, but as a serious inquirer after truth. He resolved to ask for the pray-

ers of God's people, that if he was in an error

long believed it; yet if he was after all deceiv-

was with the expectation that God would confirm him in his former belief. Prayer went up to God in his behalf. He prayed for himself

Now mark the result. Was he confirmed

in his infidelity? No. The veil of unbelied was riven. The light of truth flashed its vivid rays through his hitherto benighted soul. His

ness, stood naked and disclosed to his view

ness, stood naked and disclosed to his view. He trembled, he wept. The misery and anguish of his soul increased during the night. Sleep departed from his eyes, and like the poor publican he groaned in spirit, 'God be merciful to me a sinner.' He looked back through his past life to find his morality in which he had treated but it was gone. He

shuddered to think how near eternity he had been, and yet deceived! He wondered at the long-suffering and compassion of God, and while the thoughts of his beneficent gonduces

heart, divested of its covering of self-righte

which he had trusted, but it was gone

he might be convinced. He did so: he and remarked to the people that he was a be-liever in the final salvation of all men; he had

multiplying.

Saints were happy, and converts were polying. While he sat gazing on this, to

the kingdom of God

no man can work.1

Winchendon, Dec. 30, 1839.

following thoughts have occurred to me:-Our errors often arise from ignorance. Christians should pray often and fervently for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon our Col-

tions. On many of them the smile

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No. 2 Vol. XXV.

Descriptive.

JETHER FROM A MISSIONARY.

No.17.

Interest of the interest and activity in my life, except per sources. The meant day, Starday, was spent by most of our company in resting and writing. I see that the company, by invitation, went on shore to the reastence of Mr. Waters. The Status learned that merent all the period of the menges and the start of the menges and the

Ar shady integrated for our health, of the state and prosperity of our country, and courteously and courteously time which would best suit our convenience. Our internourse was through Mr. W. by means of an interpreter, as the Saltan only speaks Arabic. The interview lasted for half an hour, and was decally interesting to us. On leaving the house of Mr. W. In the forenoon, Mr. of an interpreter, as the Saltan only speaks. Arabic, The interview lasted for half an hour, and was deeply interesting to us. On leaving he took each of as by the hand, bidding us good night. Friday, P. M., July 5, was designated as the time for calling on his Highness. The palace is about two and a half miles from the first of the palace is about two and a half miles from the palace is a palace in the palace in the palace is a palace in the palace in the palace in the palace in the palace is a palace in the palace in the palace in the p

town, and the best way of getting there is by water. Capt. Millet kindly volunteered his boat, and men enough to manage it, as one boat was not deemed sufficient for the whole party. The day was beautiful; a gentle breeze and a clouded sky produced the most agreeable tempted to proclaim eternal truth in such interesting circumstances. A gospel sermon had never been preached in Zanzibar, and in the palace, which is but a few rods distant from high water mark. But it now being ebb tide, the boats could approach only within some 20 or 30 yards of the water's edge. His Highness had provided for the ladies a chair, and slaves sufficient to carry it. Others were in readness to take the gentlemen on their shoulders, so that in a few minutes we were all safely landed, high and dry upon the heach. As we apthat in a few minutes we were all safely land-ed, high and dry upon the beach. As we ap-proximel the pilace, the Sultan stood in the portico to receive us. He very politely shook hands with us, beginning at the foremost, and than relax your efforts for seamen. E. B.

with a motion directed us to walk into the di-van or audience room. The passage without and within the outer door was fined with soldiers. The andience room was about 36 feet long and 18 wide. It was well aired. The ceiling was lofty, and the floor of marble tiles. By Rev. Dr. Humphrey.

Slavery .- " Our Saviour's golden rule" i Two of the windows were furnished with glass, a strange thong in Zanzibar. The sides absolutely fatal to the principle of slavery, and of the room were completely lined with common chairs, apparently of New England manufacture, with the exception of two or three with arms and cane bottoms made at Bombay, yet in the plainest style. When his Highness externed the divan, he directed us by a motion, to take a seat near the arm chair in the corner of of every man who is so nufortunate as to be the the room which he was about to occupy, legal holder of human chattels to renounce the When seated, Ahamed, who acted as interpreter, placed himself, sitting on his heels, as soon as he could reasonably wish them to near his Highness. After the usual compli- emancipate him, were he the slave and they the ments and impairies, Mr. W. explained to him masters. But I cannot, without doing violence the nature of our characters as missionaries, to my sense of justice and charity, denounce and our object in going to India. He seemed the great body of slaveholders as robbers and to approve, and was glad to see us at Z unzibar.
Coffee and sherbet were hunded round. Soon to but I believe that in very many cases slaveholding see the children, his wife being at Muscat. The gentlemen were behind in company with Ah med, the interpreter, as according to custom, we could not enter the apartments for woomen. During the half hour the ladies were absent, Mr. W. introduced the subject of phreuology, and Ahamed wished to have his head ex named. I hesistated, fearing that from the difficulty of explaining terms, or the observations and responsibilities incident to the system, as soon as possible. Whether they are doing all they can to free themselves and their slaves, is another question; and one which it behoves each man to decide for himself, at the har of the difficulty of explaining terms, or the ob- each man to decide for himself, at the bar of consequences might be the result. A little trible of the law, Thou shalt love thy urging, however, in connection with a great fore his eyes.

NEGRIBOR AS THYSELF, written in capitals before his eyes.

Whatever may be alleged in defence, or in trying to ke

desire to look at the Arab's head, overcame my scruples, whether well or ill grounded. Whatever may be alleged in defence, or in Whatever may be alleged in defence, or in the ladies returned, each having on her arm a Cosh mere showl, estimated by Capt. Whatever may be alleged in defence, or in extensition of slavery, as it exists in this countries to the worth \$25 or \$30 cach. After taking leave, we spent a few minutes walking round the premises. The palace is located in front of a delightful grave of mango and cacantrees. One mango particularly attracted our attention, in shape, it was between a come and sphere, the circle of its branches was fall 50 feet in diameter, and almost perfectly symmetrical. Its dense foliage was of a dark shining green. dense foliage was of a dark shining green.

Thatched dwellings for the slaves were numerous on every side, except the front, and their occupants, to the number of some hundreds, I think, were swarning around, gazing in wonder at their white visitants. They appeared as much gratified with the visit as ourselves. We then proceeded on hoard the waste, one of the vessels of his Hiddense beion. I am more fully convinced than ever, that it is vacht, one of the vessels of his Hiddense beion. selves. We then proceeded on hoard the yacht, one of the vessels of his Highness, lying but a few rols from the shore, where Capt. Mahamaed had been sent to receive us. The yacht was built for George fourth, about 20 years since, when he was prince regent. He made one or two trips in her. In 1837, it was sent to the Sultan as a return present for the Liverpool, a ship of war which his Highness sent to England in 1835. The Liverpool was built in Bunbay, of teah wood, and cost 8750, to the Sultan had been sent to England in 1835. The Liverpool was built in Bunbay, of teah wood, and cost 8750, to have cost 8700,000. The work of the spacious claims is all of mahogany, gift with gold, which any may have to do with stayer, without suffering anything to do with stayer, without suffering anything to do with stayer, without suffering anything to do with stayer, without suffering cabins is all of mahogany, gilt with gold, which with two royal easy chairs, for the king and queen—sofa-, carpets, mirrors, a scraphim of the system are innumerable; and however valued at 500 gameas, and other things in keeping, must have rendered it a costly present. The Sultan being quite a utilitarian, I was told would have been far better pleased with a man of war. "Of what use is it to me?" said he; "what do I want of such a vessel?" And so thought I, as I walked the splendid deck, and surveyed the gilded furniture, which by a loss of the gold leaf here and there, gives unequivocal signs of decay. In general, the whole is in an excellent state of preservation, which gould not have been the case, had it encountered many gales and storms of the ocean. Capt. Mohammed was very attentive and polite in conducting us round the ceping, must have rendered it a costly pres- never can be separated from it. No slavehold

tentive and polite in conducting us round the vessel. Night was drawing near; a pleasant boat stopped to take in wood, I first set for sail of 40 minutes brought us to the humble, upon the soil of Virginia. "Where on 1? unpretending Waverly, which though it would not compare in magnificence with the gilded —the forests, clothed in the richest verdure,

ickled us all the substantial comforts of life.
The next day, Saturday, was spent by most our company in resting and writing. I went wave upon the his in an their primitive maj-esty—the birds are as free as the air, and fulter than they can hold, of song; and the lambs skip from rock to rock, and from hillock to hillock, just as they do in the green pastures of New England. And is it possible, that "bond men and bond women" can dwell here—that any where in this noble State, the task-master can be found from dishing his songer over theeding.

> no—and unless heaven in its wrath shall order it as a punishment, it will never be.
>
> So far as I had opportunity to observe, or could learn, I do not think the slaves, generally, are over-forked, either in western Virginia, Kentucky, or Missouri. Indeed, I believe it is admitted on all hands, that they do not accomplish half the work that is done with ease by the laboring classes in the free States. I say more of them in Louisille than anywhere w more of them in Louisville than anywhere else, because I stopped longer; and I must say, that I never saw a more healthy looking class of people anywhere, than the house servants of that town. They have wholesome food enough eat—are very well clad—have plenty isure time, and when they have money their pockets, as is not very unfrequently the case, they take pleasure in showing that they are as good as any body else. It is not at all uncommon, I was told to see them riding, almost in dandy style, through the streets of It to be so by multitudes of masters them- the Holy Spirit in a College.

ntoward influences. I am more convinced of than ever, and will briefly give my reasons.

In the first place, slavery in these States, is

Durch the first place, slavery in these States, is

In the first place, shavery in these States, is left to be a great political evil. All the men of discernment and influence know perfectly well, that in consequence of it, the belance of population and consequently of power, is rapidly passing over into the free States. Every company over the same points of October, as my room-mate and I was the tables which ranged by a passing over into the free States.

are likely to operate more and more power-fully, till the system is given up; and this ten-almost as much moved as his. I coul

jects and mature of the science, undesirable an emightened conscience, and with the second facilities for passing over into the free States, tend to the usual College exercises. He was upon it, and it removed all foreboding fear of and it is found so difficult and troublesome to reclaim them, that their masters on the bor-ders, will find less and less encouragement in trying to keep them; and being thus constrained by necessity to depend on free labor, will gradually find out that it is altogether cheapest and best. Judging from what we could see upon the farms and at the landings, there are we met the teacher of our class. He said to trying to keep them; and being thus constrained by necessity to depend on free labor, will
issigned and best. Judging from what we could see
you on the farms and at the landings, there are
now but very few slaves along the Ohio river. It was a long time after we touched the border of Virginia, before I could see a single colored son in the fields or about the houses; and the sine was the case on the Mississippi. There is no profit in buying or raising slaves to have been run away and be secreted whenever they

ids of the year together upon their plantagrowing states can afford to keep slaves. The raising of wheat, and corn, and hemp, and beef, and pork, will not pay the expense. A very intelligent planter of Kentucky, who has no question about the right of slaveholding, asured methat it requires a good plantation and xcellent management, to make anything, as he slaves do so little, and steal and waste so much, and it costs so much to feed and clothe heur, "I have," said he, "a hundred hogs, nd if I get sevenly-five of them when they are t for market, I shall think myself quite forunate; and this is a specimen of the depredaus to which we are liable in regard to every tions to which we are liable in regard to every thing else." This the planters call stealing. The slaves probably look upon it as merely taking pay for their unrequited labor. But call it what you will, it absorbs nearly all the profits of beneficent seasons and good cultiva-tion. I am confident that with such a planta-tion of wars a thousand acres of first set lead. tion of near a thousand acres of first rate land s the centleman shove alluded to owns at will not do any more than they can beli Should we if we were in the same condition? saw three or four of them in a hundred acr nication with each other. I watched their

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1840.

yacht, yet afforded as a pleasant home, and | wave upon the hills in all their primitive maj- so little interest and activity in my life, except | He then said, "well, M., you always was a perhaps in some lazy boy, who now and then threatens the weeds with a stroke of his hoe, and then stops to look up and wonder whether the sun will ever go down. Observing that all the hoes used by the slaves are enormously

long, and whoever may think me too sanguine in this persuasion, "herein I do rejoice, yea, and I will rejoice."

Religious.

COLLEGE-REMINISCENCES-MY ROOM-

Something more than two years after the writer had made a profession of faith in Christ, he became a member of Middlebury College Logisville. I myself saw a hack load of them, one Sabbath afternoon, with a white driver, and apparently enjoying the airing, quite as much as their masters. This, however, did not reconcile me to slavery at all. These are mere trifling alleviations. The system is inherently, radically and incurably bad. It is lightly to so by multiples of masters themselves, who literally groan under it, and long that most young men, before they com their classical course, decided on a profession for life. And if any were so wicked and presund will be given up, within a few years, in all these border States, unless the natural pro- merely as a profession, as an honorable means a livelihood, he thought there was

only passing over into the free States. Every census shows it, in tables which cannot be assistaken. It is admitted by every body, that the emigrations to Missouri, for example, are not near so great as they would be, if there were no slaves there. Thousands and thousands, who would be glad to pass over the Mississippi and settle upon her fertile lands, may steps and settle upon her fertile lands, now stop short in Illinois and Michigan, or go to Wisconsin and Iowa. In the meantime, there is a constant drain upon Virginia and Kentucky, by the emigration of some of their most pious and useful citizens, who feel that they cannot bear the burdens and responsibilities of slavery any longer. Now the causes which are weakening the milities attenued to the first time I had seen him weep. He was affected, and well he might be with the selema and most proposed to the secondary of the secondary of the secondary of the military of the secondary of the second which are weakening the political strength of well be might be, with the solemn and mothe slaveholding States cannot be arrested; but mentous considerations presented by our comdency must hasten the day of emancipation.

In the second place; good people will become more and more uneasy, under the curse which has been entailed upon them. Great external pressure which they think unkind and unchristian, may, for a time, put them on the defensive, and induce them to look round for arguments to justify their present "domestic institutions," but the golden rule will ultimate by gain the ascendancy, and they will not rest where they are.

In the third place, the slaves enjoy so many for the control of the subject of religion. He was instending in momentary suspense, when the last waiting in momentary suspense, when the last middle sterings of life should be o'er, and etermity with all its dread realities, be clear to his unsuperstance of the subject of religion. He was instending in momentary suspense, when the last middle sterings of life should be o'er, and etermity with all its dread realities, be clear to his unsuperstance of the subject of religion. He was instending in momentary suspense, when the last middle sterings of life should be o'er, and etermity with all its dread realities, be clear to his unsuperstance of the subject of religion. He was instending in momentary suspense, when the starting in momentary suspense, when the subject of religion. He was instending in momentary suspense, when the subject of religion. He was instending in momentary suspense, when the starting in momentary suspense, when the suspense is waiting in momentary suspense, when the subject of religion. He was instending in momentary suspense, when the subject of religion. He was instending in momentary suspense, when the subject of religion. He was instending in momentary suspense, when the subject of religion. He was instending in momentary suspense, when the subject of religion. He was instending in momentary suspense, when the subject of religion. He was instending in momentary suspense, when the subject of religion. He was instending in momentary suspense, when the subject of religion. He was instending in momentary suspense, when the subject of religion. He was instending in momentary suspense, when the subject of religion. He was instending in momentary suspense, when the subject of religion. He was instending

not literally sick, but so deep was his convic-tion of sin, and so great his solicitude for the salvation of his soul, that he could not bring and my friend, "I think it necessary to attend to religion first, and to human science afterwards." "And," said the tutor, while a beam of gladness played in his countenance, "have you come to that conclusion? Then you need La the next place, the States in question, (and the same is true of several others,) cannot afford to hold on to the system. It costs them too much. It wears out their land. It consumes their substance. It compels them to method for the system of the state of that conclusion? Then you need the state of the st to God. He had prayed, or endeavored to pray, before; but now some new, half-cherish-ed hopes began to dawn upon his soul. He had but just begun to pour out the desires of his heart into the ear of heaven, when his bur den left him, and his soul was filled with calm submission to the will of God, and with peace in believing. On my return, I found him solemn, peaceful and happy; though but feeldy conscious of the mighty change which had pas-sed within. In the afternoon of that day, we sed within. In the afternoon of that day, we attended a funeral, and heard the pastor of the attended a limeral, and heard the pastor of the church, Rev. T. A. M., preach from these words of our Saviour, (Rev. 3: 20,) "Behold, I stand at the door and knock." As we were returning, my room-mate said, "this is the first sermon that I have heard." He had heard m a new and most delightful theme. It is not my design to give a detailed account

of the hopeful conversion or religious exercises of my friend. It is sufficient here to observe, that he afterwards considered that Monday as the birth-day of his soul. Some months after, e with many others, unde a public profession f religion; which profession, he does, I trust,

One fact more I wish to mention. A short "we are going to have a celebration of the fourth of July, and dine at Nixon's. We shall have a very respectable company, and we wish you to join us." His friend declined, in the very dust.

Whole No. 1254.

He laid himself as a lost, condemned, and perishing sinner at Jesus' feet, and while several brethren, who had called in during the morning, engaged in prayer for him, the angel of mercy descended, the burden of guilt was of mercy descended, the burden of guilt was rolled off, peace moutterable and joy indescribable filled his soul! He was now a child of God. He joined class soon after, and is now a devoted Christian, and a consistent member of the M. E. Church in this place.

Livings dists. Lask you to 'go and do like-

Universalists, I ask you to 'go and do like-ise.' Yours truly, G. W. STEARNS. Chester, N. H. Nov. 4, 1839.

Chester, N. H. Nov. 4, 1839.

I hereby certify that the above communication, so far as it relates to me, is substantially correct.

Lyman Furber.

Chester . Nov. 4, 1839.

THE RELOYED PHYSICIAN.

Luke the Evangelist, was styled the "heloved physician," and we may suppose that he
earned the appellation, not only by his amidde
and Christian deportment in general intercourse; but in a particular manner, by the tender, feeling, and assiduous attention to the
sick, in the exercise of his professional duties.
Without improbability, we may imagine him
hastening to the couch of the poor disciple, lahoring under the attack of a nortal metalle. boring under the attack of and not only taxing his skill for the relief of his suffering body; but affectionately adminis-tering to the distressed and doubting soul, by suggesting the most appropriate instructions and consolations. By such a course he would greatly endear himself to his fellow disciples.

To a Christian family, it should be an object of no trivial interest, to secure the services picty. The advantages to be expected from such a choice are two-fold. First, in relation to the well being of the hody, it might well be supposed that he would evince more diligence, conscientiousness, and sympathy in the dis-charge of his duties, than those who had no sense of religious obligation. That a physician, who makes no pretence to religious feeling, may be diligent in his profession, and manifest deep interest in his patients, is certainly true. We have known some of this character; but still, we have a right to expect those qualities in a higher degree in those, who feel themselves accountable to God, as well as to the public, for the faithful discharge of all Such a physician may also contribute much to the spiritual condort of his patients; and if he neglects the many favorable opportu-nities, which his frequent visits to the sick bed afford, to speak a word for the Master whom e professes to serve, and for the edification of the immortal heiggs, to whose comfort he is called to contribute, he can scarcely answer it to his own conscience.

Here we may be permitted to suggest a

thought or two to physicians who profess the name of Christ. From the nature of their oc-cupation, they become the almost hourly ob-servers of the infirmities and pains of our dying nature. They witness the attacks of disc in all its forms, they trace it through all its stages, and they often observe its final con-quests. They are accustomed to see it assailquests. They are accustomed to see it assailing the thoughtless, as well as the prepared, and to note the various emotions which its approach awakens. Where one encounters it joyfully, how many are appalled by it? The backsliding, the formal, and careless Christian, are harrassed with doubt and fear, lest the discase should prove the harbinger of death, for which they are not prepared. The irreligious too are held in supergraphy in a mind fear. shich they are not prepared, too, are held in suspense, with a mingled feel-ing of trepidation and impatience, and if mor-tal symptoms appear, they are either terrified at their future prospect, or through gross igno-rance, regard it with stopid in difference and apathy. Such scenes, we say, are familiar to the physician; and if he be under the control of religious principles, they afford not only the opportunities, but the incentives for doing good. He is presumed to be intelligent, as a member of one of the bearined professions, and if his view be could be his intelligent, we are his piety be equal to his intelligence, with what effect may be recommend Christ to the sick. Several circumstances, peculiar to his profession, contribute to his influence. There is always a respect paid to his character as a physician, and this is increased, either in con-sequence of the relief which his attention and skill have hitherto afforded, or from an expectation that they may be reafter be needed. In a certain sense, the dearest hopes of families are often suspended on him, and he is con-sulted as an oracle. With such feelings in his favor, he would be listened to, if on suitable occasions, he should direct his attention to the souls, as well as to the bodies of his patients, Even where his suggestions might not be pleasing, they would at least be regarded as disin-terested. Some suppose that chargymen visit the sick, and talk about religion merely because it is their business; the same of jection could not lie against the physicians it is not necu liarly his profession to apply the balm to the souls of men; and, therefore, his motives Besides the physician is called to minister at way of salvation, where no other one can, and to a certain degree, the life or destruction of the soul may be dependent on him. A single timely word, affectionately uttered, might peradventure, be the means of awakening, to a hitherto obdurate sinner: while the absence of that word, might be the negative cause at least, of his dying in impenitency. It would be diffiof his dying in impenitency. It would be diffi-cult to calculate the good, which, the physician, if an experienced Christian, might ac-complish in directing and comforting the minds of awakened sinners, and desponding and doubt-ing believers. He meets them under circuming believers. He meets them under circumstances when they are most accessible, and most ready to listen to spiritual counsel, to which the seemingly near approach of death and judgment give additional enphasis. On the other hand, if a careless sincer, standing as it were, on the very verge of eternity, perceives in the physician, whom he knows to be a professing Christian, an indifference to his selicing. fessing Christian, an indifference to his spiritual state, might be not take encouragement from this, to believe that he has nothing to fear? Might be not say, if my physician, who is reli-gious, really thought me in danger of eternal destruction, be would certainly counsel and We are aware that there are difficulties in

the way of the performance of the duty we are recommending; but what duty has not its diffi-culties? We apprehend, however, that any supposed disadvantages which might ensue to the physician, in fulfilling his religious duty to the sick, would be connected principally, if should select the most favorable time and place. he should be affectionate, he should not obtrusive, and thus gnarded, it is barely possi-ble he should give offence, by evincing his heart-felt interest in the eternal well being of his patients .- Presbuterian.

Approxisms. - Justinying faith is always atpassed through his mind, he was humbled as The more faith, the more humility.

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, JAN. 10, 1840.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 26, 1839. Mn. Willis,—At length, the public have fire President's Message.—As I am not a party-politician, I will indulge myself in no remarks on the great topic, which occupies more than half of that public document. Our merchants and practical men of business, I suppose, entertain different views from some of our theoretic activities. retic politicians, on the best mode of managing money and regulating the currency of the counmoney and regulating the currency of the country. Of course, we may expect some difference of opinion concerning that part of the Message. But I am not about to enter the field of controversy, on the one side or the other of this mighty sub-treasury scheme. There is, however, an incidental question, involved in this long discussion, which belongs to the science of Political Philosophy and Constitutional Law, which may be examined withstitutional Law, which may be exam participating in the party-spirit of the day; on which I intend, in a future letter, to exand on which I intend, in a lature letter, to express an opinion, and attempt to assign a reason for that opinion.—The Message certainly cannot be charged with obscurity, either designed or accidental. It is explicit—well writ-

open and decisive in its recommendation ne views, which it gives of our foreign are generally satisfactory; and even as they confirm the opinion, that in increasing desire "among nations an increasing desire to preserve the peace with one another; and urage the hope, that there is a growing ency toward that happy condition of the id, foretold by the prophets; "when nation shall not rise up against nation, nor learn war any more;" but when, in the figurative style of prophecy, "men shall best their swords of prophecy, "men shall beat their swo into ploughshares, and their spears into p ning hooks; and there shall be none to hur make afraid in all the holy mountain of the Lord."—A single exception only is to be made to this general remark. One dark spot only obscures the bright prospects of peace. The Indian war in Florida, and our relations with Indian war in Florida, and our telations with southwestern Indians, in general, are any thing but bright and pleasing; whether examined with a retrospective view, or contemplated, as they appear in the prospect before us. Indeed, what else but the judgment of Heaven, can we expect from that quarter? When we remember how these native tenants of the soil have been treated; especially, when we remember the violation of treaties, and the consequent treachery to the Creeks and the Cherokees, in particular, must we not expect, that a right-eous Providence will employ them, as an instrument of chastisement—as a rod of correc-tion—as a scourge to our guilty nation? How-ever, the whole Indian race may be doomed, as events seem to indicate, to destruction; and however just, though to us mysterious, this doom may be, in the wise and inscrutable counsels of Heaven, their destruction will not come, till they have accomplished the purposes of chastisement for which they are yet pre-served. As God styled the Assyrian prince whom he appointed unto destruction, the rod of his anger, with which to punish the hypocritical Israelites; so he seems to say, by the events of his providence, that he will punish the people of these States; and especially that portion of them, who have been more immediately accessory to these injuries—for our diately accessory to these injuries—for our treachery and cruelty to the poor Indians;— will use them as a rod of chastishment; even while he holds the rod itself, ready to be dashed from his hand and broken in pieces. [Isaiah, 10th chapter.] Yes; while these deluded and much injured tribes are wasting away under the influence of vices, drawn from civilization and mingled with the ferocity of savage life; while they seemed destined to destruction, they are permitted to be the avengers of their igs, and to triumph, as they fall. who had been shorn of his locks, deprived of his eyes, by the treachery of the Philistines, when his strength had returned but in part, was able, by one mighty effort of de-spair, to slay more at his death, than with all his strength he had destroyed, during his whole life; so have we reason to apprehend, that these expiring tribes, in their last, desperate and agonizing struggles, will send terror multiplied forms and increasing measure, through the extended borders and exposed

routiers of our Philistia.

This will surely be the case, unless a different course of policy, from that which has been pursued toward them, be speedily adopted. National repentance is as necessary to avert national judgments, as is individual repentance to secure personal safety and eternal salvation.
At least, let the Christian portion of the community pray for these poor outcasts, who have
been driven from their homes and the tombs of their fathers, and left to wander as strangers in a strange land. Let us do what we can for and the mitigation of their suffe any of them remain within the reach of the hand of charity. Let us continue to send them the gospel and the heralds of sal-vation, that by all means some of them may be saved. Above all, let us remember our brothren, who have followed them in all their wanderings, with the bread of life in their hands. Let us remember them, and not cease to pray for their success, and provide for their support.—Who knows, what yet may be the result of these labors and efforts?—Who knows mercies God may have in store for these

children of the wilderness? Yours, &c. B.____ .I.___

WASHINGTON, DEC. 31, 1839. Mr. Willis,—If you see the "National In-telligencer" or "the Globe," you will have ob-served before this letter reaches you, that on Friday last, a very unexpected dis in the House of Representatives, on the ques-tion of appointing chaptains for Congress. I arose in consequence of a joint resolution from the Senate, to appoint two; one by each House to interchange weekly and officiate alternately The resolution was adopted; when a gentle man rose in his place, stated that he had voted affirmative, and moved a re-considera-This he did, he said, not because he was opposed to having chaplains, but to give a gentleman from Georgia, (whose name I will not mention) an opportunity to express his views on the subject; the gentleman did express his views, and strange views they were. Still they were y a gentleman from Louisiana ae I likewise omit) with great ear tness, and more in the spirit of infidelity On this an animated discussion took place, conducted by Mr. Wise of Virginia, Mr. Slade conducted by Mr. Wise of Virguina, air. Some of Vermont, and several other speakers; principally, against the re-consideration, and in favor of the original resolution.

At first view, such a discussion in the Hall Representatives of Christian nation, might seem to be disgraceful to the nation self; and surely it is greatly to be lament m to be disgraceful to the nation itshould be found on the floor of that Hall. to raise the question. I am not however, sorry, that the discussion took place. It will The result was peculiarly gratifying. It gave infidelity an opportunity to expose its weakness and inconsistency; and to cover its head, chagrined and disgraced; while it afford-ed an opportunity to the advocates of Christianity and prayer, to speak modestly, but bold-

The arguments of the two members, who spoke against the appointments, were indeed exceedingly weak, and even trifling; such, as the expense to the nation, arising from the enormous salary of \$500!—the great waste of time (perhaps three minutes,) in attending

prayers every morning!—the inappropriateness of prayers just as they were about to enter upon the great business of the nation!—the danger of choosing a hypocrite for a chaplain, and thus of being accessory to the sin of hypoerisy!—and even the apprehension of viola-ting the Constitution, by even creating an office not recognized by that palladium of our liber-There was one argument, however, pre ties! I here was one argument, nowever, pre-sented by them, which carried with it a little more weight and apparent soundness—the ir-reverence with which some members attend prayers, and the infrequency with which many attend on the appointed services of the Sab-bath! But this suggestion however true, was bath! But this suggeston, however true, was like a two-edged sword; for, while it adminisered a salutary admonition to others, it cut back with peculiar keenness and force upon the heads of the enemies of religion, and the opposers of religious worship and ordinances.

The discussion, however, was peculiarly

pleasing to me, as it called forth some eloquent advocates of truth and duty; and un-der circumstances, calculated to give vent to the best feelings of the heart. In this character Mr. Wise of Virginia, first took the floor; and after a most humble and apparently sin-cere confession of his sinfulness and need of prayer-almost, in the very language of the penitent Saul of Tarsus, and for aught man penitent Saul of Tarsus, and for some could perceive, with the same spirit,—he made a short but eloquent argument in favor of the usage, sanctioned by the example of our pious usage, sanctioned by the example of our piour forefathers and the whole history of this government, with a tender and strong appeal to the hearts and consciences of the members oppos ed .- This statement may seem to you stra when you remember the attitude in which thi when you remember the attitude in which this gentleman stood before the country and the world, during the last session of Congress. And I confess, Sir, that I have looked upon him ever since I first saw him rise in the House, three weeks ago, with a kind of astonishment. He is active; and as some would say, too ready to speak on all occasions; but he appears so to speak on all occasions; but he appears so simple, frank, courteous, and even meek, that he once secures your attention and interest lings; and you can hardly fail to love and pray for him. On the occasion of which I am writing, he absolutely charmed meaned I felt a secret hope and a strong desire, the ho might be made a vessel of mercy, and even preacher of that gospel, which, according to his own confession, he has heretofore so muc disregarded!—What was his former appear ance, or what change is now taking place in his character, I know not; for I have seen him only in public. But I am told by those have known him well, that his demeanor ceedingly altered, and grently improved. certainly appears like a man of a subdued spir

it. May such prove to be the fact, to praise of the glory of the grace of God. Another very able speech was made by a gentleman from Georgia, whose name I did not learn. But the most extended argument on the subject, was presented by one of the descendants of the Puritans, Mr. Slade of Vermont, who on all suitable occasions, show himself the sincere, able, and consistent advacate of practical religion and evangelical truth If you should find either of these speeches well reported, as I presume you will in some future number of the National Intelligencer, I hope you will give it a place in the Recorder

cannot fail to gratify and benefit your readers. But, as I intimated before, the discussion wa culturly gratifying on account of its favoraout of the whole number, who were willing to stand before the country in the attitude of op-posers of prayer in the Hall of Congress Though this vote does not prove that all the other members of the House are practical, praying Christians, it does prove that religion has a hold upon their judgments and their con-sciences; or, at least, that as representatives of the people of these United States, they feel that their constituents claim this resu that their constituents craim this respect for religion, at their hands. The result, I confess, has given me great satisfaction. And yet there is occasion for the repetition of the apostolic exhortation, to "pray for those, who rule over us." Yours &c, B-J-.

ANNUAL CONCERT OF PRAYER. The Orthodox Congregational Churches in this tity held a united meeting in Park street church, last Monday evening, which evinced, by the number which attended, a very general interest in the object for which this day has been set apart. Rev. Mr Aiken offered the introductory prayer. After devo tional exercises, Rev. Dr. Anderson, before making the usual general statement, presented a very inter esting item of intelligence concerning the escape of Rev. Mr. Homes and Dr. Grant from imminent peri among the Koords of Mesopotamia. Mr. Homewrites from Constantinople, under date of Nov. 5. stating that himself and Dr. Grant were in Mesopot mia, on a visit to the Nestorians of that country The Koords, taking advantage of the war between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali, had rebelled against the government of the same. At Mardin, a place of 15,-000 inhabitants, between Diarbeker and Mosul, they were informed by the governor that the Koords ac cused them of taking drawings of their Mosques, and were threatening to kill them. The governor told them that, though called governor, he was not so in reality, and that he could not protect them. He offered them a guard, which they refused. The Koords grew bold, and beating all who had been instrumental in bringing about the new military code of the en pire, rushed to the palace and murdered the ex-gov ernor and five other principal personages; and after pillaging their houses, rushed on to find the missiona ries; but Providence had led them out of the city, a considerable distance farther than they had intended in pursuit of a caravan-and it proved that God was viser than they, for the Koords had shut the gate of the city earlier than usual, to prevent the entrance of soldiers-otherwise, they would have certainly been murdered, for the Koords came to their houses, with drawn swords recking with blood. They fled to the Syrian convent, the residence of the patriarch of the Jacobite Syrians, where they found protection. When the Koords discovered where they were, a hundred of them went rushing out, determined on pursuing them; but, as it would seem, did not think it prudent to attack the convent. There, they spent a week, in vain endeavors to escape, the monks being all the while very anxious, for fear of an attack. They at length were able to proceed, Dr. Grant to Mosu and Mr. Homes to Diarbeker, and from thence to Lamsoon on the Black Sea, from whence the latte proceeded by the steamboat to Constantinople. Dr. Grant was intending to proceed up the river Tigris. and to penetrate the region of the independent Nesto rians. Dr. Anderson remarked that he would by no means be safe, in such an expedition; but that it is

that, if he succeeds, a great point will be gained. After making this statement, he proceeded to re port, according to custom, the amounts contributed nt the Monthly Concert in Boston, during the past year, as follows:-

97,98 62,09

undertaken voluntarily, and of his own accord; and

At two general meetings, in Jan. and July, \$279,02 Union meeting of Park street, Bowdon street, Old South, and Franklin street and a part of the members of Union ch., at Park street, at Park street, Union and Pine street, at Pine street, Green street.

howing a falling off of more than one fourt

In connection with this subject, he said, as the and been engaged in a minute investigation of the ources of income, in New England, he would briefly state a few of the results. The number of churche n New England from which donations are acknowledge edged in the last volume of the Missionary Herald, 373, nearly three fourths of the whole number of Orthodox Congregational churches in New England. Of hase, 480 have sent contributions from the Monthly Concert, and 380 have not. It appears that, of the calculations made, \$20,000, or about one fifth of the whole sum, came from the Monthly Concert, which gives no small importance to that meeting, as a mean f collecting funds; and that is increasing; for 15 year ago, it was stated by Judge Hooker, of Springfield that one tenth of the collections were made at the Monthly Concert; so that the proportion is twice as great now as it was fifteen years ago. Were there such attention paid to this meeting as there might be, it would be very easy to raise very large sums in the way; and the amount would be as uniform as the nount of active piety and prayer in the churches But, it is obvious now, that the proportion raised a the Monthly Concert is no index to the amount of in erest felt in the cause. In Maine, the proportio nore than one third; in New Hampshire and Rhod Island, one fourth; in Massichusetts, one fifth; Vernont, one seventh; Connecticut, one ninth.

He said, also, that the documents they had obtain ed, to gather these facts, warranted him in saying that the number of members added to the church among the heathen, under the care of the Board, due ing the past year, exceeded those, by some thousand who were added in the same space of time, to the whole body of Congregational churches in New Eng land; and there is good reason to believe that the misters of the Congregational, Reformed Dutch and Presbyterian churches, have not all of them to ether received into their churches the past year, reater number than the 30 missionaries in the Sand wich Islands. This, he said, does not look as if Go meant to forsake us, nor as if our missionaries wer aboring in vain.

There is every prospect that the present year oring the cause of foreign missions to a very serie risis. It will need much prayer, and no small de gree of self-denial to prevent a very distressing ca lamity falling upon our missions before the end of the That God will prevent it, we have strong tope, but not the full assurance of faith. Our re ceipts have fallen off one fourth, and the past month one third. Some other benevolent societies are su ering in the same manne

Rev. Mr. Lord spoke of the influence of missi on scamen; and mentioned a number of striking facts to show that a few years ago, very strong prejudices existed in the minds of shipmasters and seame against missionaries, and that now they are almost en tirely removed, by the influence of the examples of nissionaries, on their voyages, and their treatment of seamen at their houses. all his intercourse with them, it is but very soldon he now finds them speak disrespectfully of missions or missionaries. There is, however, occasionally an exception; and such a one he had recently met with. A few weeks ago, I was conversing with an individual who had visited the Sindwich Islands, who professed to believe the nissionaries had very much injured that people. He was asked the reason, and he said he had visited them twenty-five years ago, and for a few nails and trinkets he had obtained provision enough to last him a week; but now, they know the value of property as well as we do! Formerly, seumen were very unwilling to go on board a vessel which carried out missionaries but now, scarcely such a vessel sails, without having a revival on board. In proof of these assertions, h entioned a number of interesting cases, which had ome under his own observation.

Rev. A. A. Phelps offered prayer, and Rev. Mr Rogers addressed the meeting on the question, "Hoshall Christians regard the Monthly Concert?" The Monthly Concert is the voice of the universal church pleading the promises of God-it is associated with grateful remembrances of the past -connected with he first missionary efforts of modern times-identified with the history of missions-the history of the Monthly Concert is the history of missions. You can go back to the beginnings of this enterprise; but not the time when the Monthly Concert was not in the heart of the missionary. The Monthly Concert has been a place of prevailing prayer. It has been, with every succeeding year, an occasion of thankfulness to the missionary and to the church; for God has heard and answered the prayers which have been offered here. What, then, is the duty of every Christian, as What has been your usage as to attendance at this service? The speaker concluded with an urgent appeal to Christians to make attendance upon this meeting a matter of principle

The interesting services were closed with prayer by Rev. Dr. Jenks; hymn, doxology and benedi Contribution at the close of the meeting, \$162.

ITEMS.

Lamas. - Rev. J.M Jamieson thus describes some this singualr people whom he met at Rampur. " They were mostly dressed in red worsted cloth, viz: frock, often double, reaching to the knees, and a pai of trowsers and girdle of the same material Many of them have very long hair, go bare-headed, and are extremely filthy in their habits." Their religion is Bhoodism, but the chief object of worship is the Grand Lama, who they believe is inhabited succes sively by the Deity. Their literature is abundant, but full of superstition and vain imaginings.

A dialogue.-Missionary. "What are you do ng?" Indian native. "I am washing the ashes of my wife, who was burned three or four years ago, in opes of finding her jewels." M. "Why did yo not take them off the body before, that the fire might no spoil them?" I. "That would have been a great in." M. "Why then do you search for now?" I. "They are for the Brahmins who burn her-it is their custom to get all the clothes and jew els of those they born." M. "Are you not sorry of ecount of the death of your wife?" I. "Yes, but I have three more."

Restorationism .- The Mahometans at Malikput bjected to the idea of eternal punishments, as preach ed by the missionary, alledging, that " when the sin ner had suffered the punishment which his crimes doserved, he would be released, and admitted to heaven." In view of this fact, is there not reason to be lieve that if the Universalists or Restorationists would but engage in the work of foreign missions, they would succeed gloriously? The ground is already repared to their hand; and they might very a umber converts to "Christianity" by millions! Only one serious objection (if it be a serious one) occurs to us, viz: the converts would be no better that they are now. But then Universalism would have soumething to boast of; and that is what it very more wants, and very carnestly seeks for. £1.371.85.

The Triton .- This Wesleyan Missionney ship sailed from Bristol, England, in Sept. last, having 11 missionaries on board for South Africa New Zenland, the Friendly and Fejee islands, and freighted with stores and presents for the various which she will visit. She could not earry all that was provided by the liberality of friends. The crew are chiefly pious men, and have engaged in the service from love to the cause of miss

Public worship in France.-Appropriat nade by Government for 1840, of 34,491,300 france to the Roman Catholics; 959,000 to the Protestant Communions; and 90,000 to the Jews. The Roman Catholics have 35,271 ecclesiastics in active service. The Protestants have 397 Pasters of the Reformed Communion, and 232 of the Lutheran. The Jews have 103 Rabbies.

The whole population of France is 33,540,910, The Protestants are more than 1,200,000

Paris has no Sabbath. It is the day of the god o this world. It has about 2,000 protestant hearers, and fourteen faithful sermons are preached there every Sabbath day. 800 children are in Sabbatl schools, two thirds of them Roman Catholics.

In the course of nineteen years, the Government of Great Britain have completed the building of 243 churches and chapels, for the use of the Establishment, making provision for the accommodation of 314, 412 persons, including 174,270 free seats for the use of the poor.

The British government pays annually £ 168,242 for the expenses of ecclesia colonies; of this, £ 134,450 is paid to the clergy of the church of England.

The Society of Friends, or Quakers, in Canada have lately purchased a building and 100 acres of land, near Pictou, for a manual labor school. The cost was £ 1000.

The population of Russia is 60 millions leaths in 1838 were 1.933.733; of these 858 had reached from 100 to 105 years; 125 had reached from 110 to 115; 130 from 116 to 120; 111 from 121 to 125; 3 from 126 to 130; 5 from 131 to 140; to 145; 3 from 150 to 155; 1 to 160; and 1 to 165.

The Emperor of Russia has permitted, that in fuare, the title of "Notable citizen" may be confer red on any JEW, who may be distinguished by personal merit, or any eminent service rendered to the State, in the sciences, arts, manufactures, commerce, or in any other manner.

Newfoundland has a population of 75,094. Of hese 37,376 are Roman Catholics; 10,636 are Dissenters; the rest are of the Established church Micmac Indiana 200. Land in cultivation 12,000 acres, producing potatoes, turnips, hay and oats.

The Editor of the Halifax " Guardian." in tender ing thanks to his friends, acknowledges that they have endeavored to promote its circulation with as much diligence and persevenues, as if it had bee their individual concern." The result is a stendy and constant increase of subscribers. A fact that some other Editors would be glad to announce.

SEAMAN'S CAUSE.

Mr. Ezra E. Adams was ordained in Concord, N II., Oct. 9, as chaplain to seamen-to be stationed at Cronstadt in Russia. The discourse was delivere by Rev. Dr. Lord, of Dartmouth College; the charg was given by Rev. Mr. Bouton, of Concord; the righ hand of fellowship by Rev. Mr. Scales, of Henniker and the instructions of the Committee of the Seaman' Friend Society, by their Secretary, Rev. Jonnthan Greenleaf. All of them are published, and form a valuable Tract for the Seaman's Cause. Cronstadt, s situated on an island in the gulf of Finland, scare 20 miles from St. Petersburg, . f which city it is the grand port. We are told in Mr. Greenleaf's instrucons that more than 1,100 vessels enter that port anneally. Of these, 57 were American. These ship carry on an average 12 men each. In most of thes chaplain may be useful. Cronstadt is the chief rendezvous of the Russian navy. Its population is estimated to be 40,000 souls, and 10,000 of these a least, are said to be seamen, engaged in the various departments of their own commerce and fisheries. Among all these a chaplain may find an abundance There is no other chaplain in all the north of Europe. The bethel flag of C. will be the only rallying point for sailors in all the ports of the Baltic. And these ports are, Riga, Koningsburg, Memel, Dantzie, Stockholm, Gottenburg, Copenhagen and

THE SYNOD OF ALBANY, at their last meeting, unanimously resolved; That a professingChristian who sells intoxicating drinks, is a proper subject of disciwhich a member was disciplined for this offence, and who was led thereby to abandon the traffic, and who remarked upon being restored to the privileges of the church, that he would not for the world be again engaged in it.—In the revivals enjoyed within the Syned during the year, more than 500 hopeful converts have been added to the Lord. Among them was one intemperate man who stated, that by accurate calculation he had ascertained that he had consumed three hogsheads of rum before his conversion; also, an aged couple, who had not only resisted but despised the grace of God for more than 70 years.

The Synod recommend the retaining the first Monday of the month, as the season of Monthly Concert of prayer for the world's conversion, instead of changing it for Sabbath evening.

There are indications of the special presence of the Lord in the churches connected with the Third Presbytery in Philadelphia.

A newly organized church in Pittsburg, Pa., under the care of Rev. J. M. Davis, has been blessed with an interesting work of grace. 40 have been added to it, at two successive communion seasons.

"CHRIST REJECTED."

We invite the attention of our readers to the Adrertisement of this picture, in another part of our columns. It is known to all Americans by reputation and many of our citizens had the pleasure of seeing it, when exhibited here about ten years since. Such persons, we presume, will need no exhortation to induce them to renew their acquaintance with this fine painting, and those who have never seen it, will now njoy that gratification for the first time.

Not only will the lovers of art here find rich enter ainment; the Christian will delight in being thus led o sweet, though sad meditations on his divine Master. An hour spent in such an employment weakens the attractions of the world, dims the false glitter of earth ly objects, and elevates the soul to the highest and most spiritual conceptions. Looking at the meek and sweetly resigned expression on the countenance of the Divine Sufferer, we forget our vain and earthly desires, and are almost ready to exclaim with Peter Let us also go, that we may die with Him." O.

Something Singular .- We conversed with a litof five years, who has a mother of 25, a nother of 45, a great-grandmother of 65, and a

t-great-grandmother of 85, all living! It adds to from the youngest to the oldest, is the "only daugh-ter," of her purents.—Transcript.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

We beg to acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of Mr. Cushing's Report (101.) on the Oregon Territory, from our highly respected Representative, A Lawrence, Esq.

This document of 61 pages, furnishes a great amount of valuable information, collected from vari-ous sources, but chiefly from actual settlers in the Territory. If we can find leisure, we shall not fail to supply our readers with some such facts gathered from it, as are of general interest. It ought to be added, that the Report includes a Map of the Territory compiled in the Bureau of Topographical Enneers at Washington.

NEW PURLICATIONS.

N HISTORICAL DISCOURSE, delivered at the Celbration of the Second Centennial Anniversary f the First Baptist Church in Providence, Nov. 7, 1839. By William Hogue, Pastor of the Church. pp. 192, 12mo. Boston; Gould, Ken-dall & Lincoln. 1839.

A well prepared "discourse"-by necessity staing and defending the peculiar views of the denomiion with which the distinguished author is connected, and eulogizing Roger Williams in the usual, and perhaps just style of those who have preceded We have never yet seen, and know not that there has ever been prepared, a biographical sketch of this man, by any other than one of his own denomination nation. And for aught we know, the sketches thus supplied are accurate and faithful. Still, we should to see a portraiture of his character, drawn by the hand of a master, whose religious predilection and political aspirings would not interfere with entire partiality. It is easy to speak in laudatory terms of Rhode Island-and of the influence of just view of religious liberty in forming the intellectual and moral character of that State; but it is not quite so easy we apprehend, to prove, that Rhode Island is so nuch in advance of Connecticut and Massachusetts in regard to good order, education, and religion a might naturally be expected, considering the wonder ful amount of light diffused over her, by the great and good Mr. Williams. If we are not quite misinformed. she is but a "little sister" vet, in more respects than one.

It strikes us, that Mr. Hague has fallen into a ser us mistake, and one that our posterity of " 1939 ought not to be betrayed into the belief of, as a mai ter of fact-when he says, that " it was not till 1811. that true religious liberty began to be known in Massuchusetts." Is it so? Does Mr. H. say this considerately? He adds, before that period, all were taxed to support the established order? Is this a fact? Is Mr. H. assured of it? What is his authority for the assertion? That previous to that time the statute book spoke such language may be true; but long before that time, every man was at full libty to support any form of religion he pleased-and only one form. Mr. H. will stand acquitted fully of any intentional misrepresentation-but that he has no stated fac's correctly in this instance, is clear. The ability and candor of the discourse, as a whole, commend it to the favorable regards of all who love to review the past, and trace the movements of a won der working Providence. And we regret-nor doubt that the author will regret as sincerely as we do, that he has fallen into a misapprehension and mistate ment, injurious to the character of a sister State. And ure to add, that if there has been less of religious liberty at any time within 200 years in Massa husetts than in Rhode Island, there has also bee ss of religious indifference, and religious licentious

* Of the insane poor of Rhode Island, the indefet the Secretary of the Prison Discipline Society says:
We are are not apprized of the slightest movement nong ministers and Christians, civil rulers, or philar opists, in Rhode Island, in their behalf. It ful to write the sentence." See 14th Annual Report

THE LAST DAYS OF THE SAVIOUR: Or. Histor of the Lord's Passion. From the German of Olshausen. Mors Christi, vita Mundi. pp 248, 16mo. Boston; James Munroe & Co. 1839 There is an amount of minute criticism, and of inenious but fanciful speculation in most of the Geran writers which while it amuses, does not very nuch edify nor instruct us. There is a vivacity and ovelty in their style, that fastens attention; and a varmith of emotion, oftentimes, that operates as a charm on our sensibilities; and a peculiarity in their mode of thinking that creates surprise; and an independent boldness in putting forth their singular imagthe refreshment of our hearts with the pure milk of God's word, and the nourishment of our souls with the bread of heaven-give us the good old English fathers. Verbose as they are, and prosing too on themes that are fitted to wake up Gabriel's harp, they are infinitely to be preferred, for edification and enlargement of the heart toward God, to all the German writers we have seen, unless we except those who have learned in some English school, and there inhibed the spirit of Leighton, Charnock and Howe -Of the work before us, we have formed a very fa vorable opinion from the hundred pages we have read, and deem it highly worthy the attention of the scholar and the Christian. It contains some speculations that seem to us crude though perhaps harmless: and also many fine thoughts and poble sentiments which do equal credit to the head and heart of the author. The execution of the work both by the translator and the publisher, in their respective de partments, is in superior style.

THE LIVES OF HERNANDO CORTEZ, the discover er of Mexico, and FRANCISCO PIZARRO, the Conquerer of Peru. pp. 194, 18mo. Boston; Benjamin H. Greene. 1840.

"This volume," we are told in the Prefatory Noce, " is intended as a part of a series of the lives of distinguished persons, adapted to the understanding of the young." It is designed also to "create a bet ter taste in reading than that which is formed by the constant perusal of fiction, which is now employed not only in works intended for relaxation and amusement, but as a vehicle to inculcate the deepest principles of philosophy and religion." A good design, and one to which every lover of sound learning and religion will wish success .- It may be well to put into the hands of children, even the lives of such men as Cortez and Pizarro faithfully portrayed, as we believe they are here; but what we cannot ourselves read do not greatly mistake, some thoughts throws without horror, we would gladly keep from our children, at least till they are old enough to take for themselves "the precious from the vile." They were "distinguished" men-distinguished by their close resemblance of him who "goeth about as a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour;" fiends in human shape-full of cold blooded cruelty and perfidiousness-in a word, "Of their father the Devil." Names these, than which none other in the remain in the infant department. It strikes us

highest niche in the temple of infamy. If cruelty and treachery, avarice and lust, want any cogn call their Cortez and Pizarro. All we fear is, that the brilliancy of their adventurous and warlike eaploits, will so much dazzle the eyes of the young, that they will not perceive the infernal atrocity spirit that drove them on in their "distinguished" career of rebellion against God and humanity. Let their memory rot-and the memory of all others, who for gold or land, rob the red man, bearing the image of God, of his home, his liberty and his life.

THE LIFE OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, the dis. coverer of America. pp. 233, 18mo. B. H. Greene. 1840. This is another volume of the "American Juve.

nile Biography," and probably is prior in the order of publication, as well as in other respects, to the volume mentioned above. The history of Columbus, in its outline at least, is familiar to the mass of intel ligent American youth already. But a faithful portraiture of his Life, drawn from an ample storehous of document, has not before been given them, so far as we are aware. Here they have it. And the face will be their own, if they do not bereafter well under stand the character of the discoverer of America, and learn from his bright example, how to maintain the exercise of some of the sternest virtues, amid the se verest trials to which man can be subjected. And here too they will learn, not for the first time indeed, that man, left to himself, is "filled with all unrightcousness, fornication, wickedness, covetousness and maliciousness;" " without understanding, a covenan breaker-implacable, unmerciful." If any man can mark the workings of the heart, in the enemics of Columbus, and note their dogged perseverance i maltreating one of the most illustrious pieces of God's workmanship, without admitting that men are "haters of God," we pity the obtuseness of his intel no less than blame his perverseness, in rejecting di vine testimony.

ROSANNA; or, Scenes in Boston. By the author of "Three Experiments of Living," &c. 17 134, 16mo. Written and sold for the benefit of the infant school in Broad street, Boston. Cambridge; John Owen. 1839.

Whoever begins this "story" will be sure to finsh it. And he will be sure also, to find many excellent thoughts thrown in his way, and good arguments against intemperance, and maternal indulgence as well as others, in favor of kind attention to the wants of the poor, of infant schools, and of persever ing kindness, both in high life and low. The way " is beautifully conceived, and admirably true to nature; and not the less fitted to arrest the attention of the foreign poor, for its respectful allusions to Ro manism and its priests. The latter feature of the book, of course we do not admire; nor more, do we believe it will add at all to its good influence on an class of readers. But " the sincere and honest p pose" of the author, to "contribute something, to the general good," will cover a multitude of defect even though some of them were more prominent than that refered to.

Woman's Mission. From the English edition. pp. 156, 16mo. Boston; William Crosby, 118 Washington street. 1840.

We had occasion to notice an edition of this work week or two since, published at New York. And we have nothing to add here, unless to assign the reason given by the Boston publisher for the appear ance of the present edition; viz. the proposed reprint in New York was not known, till some pages of it had been put in type here. There is enough however for two editions of the same work when it posseses so many excellencies as this. It presumed it will find a ready market, and it is certain that it cannot be thoroughly read and studied withou much practical benefit to its purchaser.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ALMANAC FOR 1840 Designed for the duity use of practising phycians, surgeons, students and apotheories. I. J. V. C. Smitr, M. D. Vol. 2. Continued and alty. Boston; Marsh, Capen, Lyon & Wel 1840. pp. 152.

This manual contains also "a pocket me dum and account book, and general medical Direct ry of the United States and the British provinces A great amount of valuable information is contained in the volume, in which not only the members of the medical profession, but gentlemen in every depart ment of life will be interested. Such a collection medical statistics, we have not before met with, a probably such an one has not before been prepared but great care and industry are evinced in the pilation; and the remarks, or rather essays, of various eminent physicians, on some of the prominent deeases of the country, with which the work is in long continued attention to the statistical details. well as impart information of much importance to the inquiring mind. Of its merits, or its value to the sons of Hippocrates, we are indeed little competent judge, except as we recognize in the names of the author and contributors to the work, gentlemen of the first eminence among the practitioners of our country

THE TRAVELLER; or Wonders of Art. Vol. 1 New York; Taylor & Dodd. 1839. pp. 14.

The "Traveller," who so deeply interests young auditors, or readers, as the case may be, 280 withal a strictly religious man, and loses no good portunity to inculcate piety and reverence tow-God, and to point out the reasons why he should ! loved, adored, and praised. This volume is occ pied with describing the inventions of man, connec ed with existence and exfets: those designed to !! mote comfort; those most important to mankind; those of a scientific character. And the amount valuable information communicated is very great. quite clear, so that few persons even in the high walks of life can fail to be instructed by the peris Few among the innumerable issues of the juve press, deserve so high a rank as this, on the stale valuable material, and religious bearing.

NEWCOMB'S INFANT SCHOOL QUESTION Book p. 107, 18mo. Boston; Missachuse School Depository, No. 13 Carahill.

Mr. Newcoub has added another to the manife obligations under which the rising generation let him, for his ingenuity and industry in the preparate of books for their instruction. The "infant scho question book" is well adapted to its main designviz: to aid the teacher, and through the teacher. scholar. The manner in which it is intended to used, is clearly defined in the lutroduction; and if on the mode of treating infant minds, if not novel, " yet strike the reader as highly important, and less improvement in that department of Sabbath selection instruction -we refer particularly to the fourfold petition of the same lesson, and the perfect familia which the teacher ought to have with it. Though small book, it will thus answer a two years' on instruction-as long a period as children will gener whole catalogue of human sinners, botter deserve the there is too much time and space allowed for

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A DOCTRIN classes. Part I. pp. 72. Society. The desig alike worthy it is appreh than in the da

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OPHER COLUMBUS, the dis-. pp. 233, 18mo. Boston;

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ICAL ALMANAC FOR 1840 use of practising physi-uls and apothecaries. By Vol. 2. Continued annu-D. Vol. 2. Continued unach, Capen, Lyon & Webb.

also "a pocket memora d general medical Directoand the British provinces." able information is contained not only the members of the it gentlemen in every departested. Such a collection of ve not before met with, and not before been prepared istry are evinced in the comks. or rather essays, of various ome of the prominent dis ith which the work is intere the fatigue attendant on to the statistical details, as ion of much importance to the merits, or its value to the are indeed little competent to ognize in the names of the to the work, gentlemen of the

or Wonders of Art. Vol. II. or & Dodd. 1839. pp. 147,

who so deeply interests his lets, as the case may be, is us man, and loses no good oppicty and reverence toward ised. This volume is occainventions of man, connect safety; those designed to preest important to mankind; and paracter. And the amount of numpicated is very erest, and persons even in the higher be instructed by the person rank as this, on the scale of eligious bearing.

SCHOOL QUESTION BOOK

ilded another to the manifold ch the rising generation lie to nd industry in the preparation tion. The " infant adapted to its main design-, and through the teacher, th in which it is intended to be n the Introduction; and if we some thoughts throws estinfant minds, if not novel, will highly important, and lead 9 department of Subbath school articularly to the fourfold re son, and the perfect familiarity it to have with it. Thought nswer a two years' course of iod as children will generally ment. It strikes us that

and space allowed for

singing of hymns, and that the hymns are too many and long. It may be owing however, altogether to our ignorance. We are not positive on this point, though holding fast to the old adage, "there may be too much of a good thing." The question book is all that can be asked however by the Teacher, whose heart and soul are in her business. It will form an invaluable guide to her own thoughts and an assistant to her devotions; and if it shall be used at the name time by parents, in the instruction of the "liste ones" in their respective families, it will prove a powerful auxiliary to all faithful effort for the sanctifica tion of the rising generation. It is to be greatly desired that it may come into extensive use.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHER'S AID; a tection of anecdotes for illustrating religious truth; arranged under a variety of subjects. For the use of Subbath school teachers, especially the teachers of infant clusses. By Harvey Newcomb, pp. 333, 18mo. Mass. Subbath School Society; Depository, 13 Cornhill. 1840.

This book is intended primarily as an accompa niment for the author's Infant School Question book. naticed above. About 280 " anecdotes have been collected with much labor from more than thirty volumes, of various descriptions, entirely re-written, and arranged under the several subjects designed to be illustrated by them." The design and preparation of the volume as thus distinctly stated in the words of the author-and we need only add, that in our judgment, the work is well done. A higher end to be gained however, than that here stated, we conceive to be the habit in teachers, of collecting and arranging facts for themselves, from their various readings. It is rather too grovelling an operation for an aspiring mind, such as every teacher's should be, to retail the anecdotes collected and arranged by other men. It ought to be in his power to quete striking facts, in his own language, from a depository within himself, formed by his own labor in the perusal of the periodicals, and permanent volumes that may fall in his way. By due attention to this volume, and an appropriate use of it, and by observing the effects that will e produced on the young minds around him, rivetting their attention and improving their retentive powers, he will be strongly incited, if there be the spirit either of MAN or WOMAN within him, to make himself master of all the "illustrations" he can draw from the 30 or 300 volumes of his own library. This advantage ought not to be overlooked, in estimating the value of " the Teacher's sid "

And here, we cannot forbear repeating the remark that the Sabbath school system, however wise and happy in its design, loses the greater part of its anticipated efficiency, from the defective manner in which teachers perform their duty. It is but a small matter indeed, to ask questions already prepared to their hands, and note whether the answers be correct, " according to book;" -and yet with this, too many teachers and even superintendents are satisfied; but it is not a small matter to make each question and answer intelligible to the scholar; and yet this is the great businesss of the teacher-a business for which he often makes little or no preparation.

A DOCTRINAL TEXT BOOK, designed to aid Bible classes, families, and churches, in the systematic study of the cardinal dortrines of Christianity. Part I. By Rev. Ray Palmer. Bath, Me. pp. 72. Buston; Missachusetts Subbath School Society. Depository, No. 13 Cornhill.

The design and the execution of this text book are alike worthy of approbation. Doctrinal knowledge, it is apprehended, is promoted even by the pulpit, less than in the days of our fathers, and certainly is less a matter of direct attention in Christian families, then in those days when the "Assembly's Catechism" formed the regular dessert, at the close of every Feast day of the Lord. Whether the method of studying the Scriptures, without regard to any doctrinal system, as now generally adopted, is preferable to the former method, is a very sober question-and will doubtless be differently decided by different individuals. Both methods we are inclined to believe are good in their place, and neither of them to be discarded. Yet there is great danger, that instead of raising up a race of giants in divine knowledge, by rejecting the systematic method of our fathers, we shall only raise up a race of pigmies, unable and inshall only raise up a race of pigmies, unable and in-disposed to contend earnestly for the faith once de-edge to others.—Mercantile Journal. livered to the saints. We consider Mr. Palmer therefore, as having rendered a valuable service to Zion in the preparation of this volume on the existence and attributes of God-the divine authority of the scrip- gy to stay at home on New Year's and receive calls tures, the doctrines of the Trinity-the providence. envergianty, decrees and election, of God. May be have divine assistance in carrying out his plan!

MISSIONARY HERALD. The Herald for January, is chiefly occupied with an abridgement of the last Annual Report of the flower of the flo

future interruption.

The immediate success that attends missionary operations is not to form the rule of judgment, as to God's approbation of them, nor the standard of our contributions to them; but regarded as a source of entrinstants to them; and a stimulus to increased activity and sacrifics, enough of it surely has attended the la-bors of the American Board, to justify the expecta-

can ful to be accomplished. "It will come; it shall not tarry."

Let it be remembered then, that at this time, the Broad, soubracing 77 stations, 136 ordained missions arises, 18 physicians, half of them preachers, 19 teachers, 11 printers and book bunders, 191 female assistant missionaries—in all 375 missionary laborers from this country; and beside these, there are different theological views.—Comm.

Installed, January 3, 1840, ever the country; and beside these, there are different theological views.—Comm. are 9 native helpers, making the lowest later that the remembered too, that the Board has under its care 14 printing establishments, with 24 presses, and 4 type four-deries, 7 seminaries, 10 bearding schools, and 350 fees schools, of 16,000 scholars; that it has printed thirty-three millions of pages since the commencement of its labors; and that it has 52 churches, with 7,311 reported and it this time there. pages are pass year, and two numered minious of pages since the commencement of its bloos; and that it has 52 churches, with 7,311 reported communicants— and at this time they must exceed 10,000. And shall these labors, with their results, leaves the mind in doubt of the wisdom and efficiency of the Board —or devoid of gratitude to that Gracious Spirit who has guided every movement hitherto—or unresolved as to the course of fature duty, on the part of the

forward without delay, in a more liberal and energetic spirit than beretofore, to the support of the Board. Not only must establishments already formed be sustained vigorously and fully, but the means must be furnished for creating new ones and enlarging operations idefinitely—for what is the object?—The WORLD'S CONVERSION—an object never to be accomplished but by expressed. complished, but by continually increasing vigor of as-sault upon the strong holds of Satan, and consequen-ly, increasing contributions of men and means, pray-ers and alms.

REVIVAL AT REYNOLDSBURG, OHIO.

REVIVAL AT REYNOLDSECRG, OHIO.

[Extract of a letter from the Rev. J. Cuble, dated December 4th, 1839.]

The revival in Reynoldsburg and vicinity, still continues. Not a week passes without some being brought to a knowledge of the truth. The interest is deepening and extending. There are eighty within the bounds of my two congregations, who have recently professed to believe in Christ as the Lord their Righteoueness; and many more are inquiring, it what he means to be the second of the contraction. heir Righteousness; and many more are inquiring, what shall we do to be saved." This work, in

ome respects has been remarkable:— Ins work, in 1st. The means that have been employed are few affeeble. In Reynoldsburg our church consisted f but five, and three of them were females. In efferson there were 14 members within the bounds of the congregation, but the most of them are old and infirm, or at such a distance that they seldom attend church. We had but one male member within three miles of the church. But God has magnified the riches of his grace, and has shown us that " it is not by might nor by power," nor by numbers, but by his own Spirit, that victory is achieved over the powers

darkness.

2dly. The strong holds that have yielded. So 2dly. The strong holds that have yielded. Some were infidels, and as unlikely to embrace Christ as any in the land. One professed to have been, to use his own words, a "Ton Pame man." He was a bold blasphemer, he scoffed at religion, and ridiculed the people of God. Previous however to the meetings in this place, he had become convinced that his infidel books could not afford happiness, and had them barned. And now like the Sandwich Islanders, he had thrown away his gods, and was ready to be taught the knowledge of the true and living God. After a severe and desperate struggle with his old habits and passions, he yielded his heart to Christ, and is now clothed and in his right mind. The convictions generally have been very deep and overpowvictions generally have been very deep and overpow ering, so much so that even the skentic could not be be convinced that it was the power of the Holy Ghost. Numbers came to our meetings to ridicule, but went away with the arrows of conviction deep infixed. One man had so deep a sense of his guilt that he was tempted to put an end to his existence, but he has repented and believed in the Saviour, and is now willing to live as long as the Lord sees proper to employ him on the earth.—Chr. Obs.

BRIDGEWATER TREATISES -Some few years since, the Earl of Bridgwater left by will, nearly \$40,000, to be expended in compensating writers for treatises on the Power, Wisdom and Goodness of for treatises on the Power, Wisdom and Goodness. God, as manifested in the works of creation. Some of the most able men in Great Britain were selected to write on different themes of the general subject. Dr. Chalmers was engaged to write on The Adaptation of External Nature to the Moral Constitution of Man. We have lately examined a few chapters of this Treatise, and find it excellent, full of thought, clothed in Chalmers' hest style. The first argument is based on the supremacy of conscience. The second, on the inherent pleasure of the virtuous, and misery of the

vicious affections.

God has given to all men a conscience, which approves of right actions and condenns the bad.

Conscience makes no revelations of right and wrong; but when knowledge has been acquired on noral subjects, conscience gives its verdict. The God placed such a ficulty in man, then He, himself, approves the good and hates the bad. The same approves the good and hates the bad. The same train of arguing runs through the treatise; at least, so far as we have examined.

The Bridgewater Treatises are published in sepa-

rate volumes; also in a uniform edition in two volumes.—Panoply.

Professor SILLIMAN, of New Haven, delivered, or Friday evening, at the Odeon, before the Lowell In-stitute, the first of a course of lectures on the inter-esting subject of Geology. In his exordium, which was very beautiful, he paid a tribute to the memory of the generous founder of the Institute, and alluded very happily to the late eloquent address, by Gover-nor Exerett, in which the objects of the bequest had been explained, and the life and character of the testhe explained, and the line and character of the tes-tator described. He then proceeded to explain to the nudience the nature and objects of the science of Ge-ology—of its utility in the common business of life— and its importance, as improving the mental and mor-al powers of man. It is needless for us to say that lecture was gracefully delivered, and abounded with the beautiful and the sublime. Professor Silli-man is well known, as not only one of the most learn-ed and scientific men of the day, but as one who pos-

His Honor the Mayor, of New York, did an ex-ceedingly radical thing on New Year's day. Where-as it has been customary for the Mayor and the Cleras the ladies do, and for the Mayor to furnish his fellow citizens, at his own dwelling, with good liquor, until they forget what country they belong to, and turn the house into a bedlain, the present Mayor has transferred the place of receiving congratulations to the City Ha'l, and there furnished good provision, in any quantity, but not a drop of distilled demon, or fomented demon, or demon of any sort, nothing

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The receipts of the Board are still far, rery far below the receipts of the same months last year; at though those of the last month have considerably exceeded those of some preceding months,—amounting to \$21,691,44 It cannot be—at least we hope it criment be, that the churches will permit the Board to field the conharrasement that now threatens them, and which indeed they already realize in some measure. But if any thing be done to relieve them, and to field the agonazor apprehensions of the mission-ries, it ought to be done without delay, and without future interruption.

Expression of the Board are still far, rery far be-low the receipts of the Board are still far, rery far be-low the receipts of the Board and Sinde, of Vi. on the same side, and to like the conharrasement that now threatens them, and which indeed they already realize in some measure. But if any thing be done to relieve them, and to dispel the agonazor apprehensions of the mission-ries, it ought to be done without delay, and without future interruption.

The services were conducted with ability, and the still provide the standing committees.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Ordination.—Mr. Charles PACKARD, was ordined the events and solid to for the re-consideration. He was followed by Messrs. Neshit, of Galones, the same side, and the House refused to re-consider their vote—by 168 mays to 12 yeas. [See letter of our Washington of Stow; Sermon, by the Rev. Mr. Fisher, of Paston; Charles Packard, was ordined. He was followed by Messrs. Neshit, of Galones, the could not, and would not vote for the re-consideration. He was followed by Messrs. Neshit, of Galones, the could not, and would not vote for the re-consideration. He was followed by Messrs. Neshit, of Galones, the could not, and would not vote for the re-consideration. He was followed by Messrs. Neshit, of Galones, the could not, and would not vote for the re-consideration. He was followed by Messrs. Neshit, of Galones, the could not, and sold could not, and sould not, and sould not, an

The services were conducted with ability, and heard with attention and interest by a respectable au-dience. The prospects of this recently organized church and society are flattering. Being in their infancy they may for some time need pecuniary as-sistance from their elder brethren and sisters. As yet, they are destitute of a meeting house, and it is hoped some "liberal soul will be made fat," by giv-ing them timely aid. It is gratifying to state that the

The house is one of the neatest and best houses in this vicinity. The slips are not painted but varnished, which is far preferable to paint.

or devoid of gratitude to that Gracious Spirit who has guided every movement hitherto—or unresolved as to the course of future duty, on the part of the friends of Christ?

Never was a case more plain, than that of the duty of the evangelical charcies of our country to come. Them that honor me, I will honor.—Concord Panoply.

OBITUARY.

OBITUARY.

Died at his residence in East Hautford, Conn., on the morning of the 24th of December, 1889, SAM-UEL PITKIN, Eq. He was born the 9th of May, 1760, and graduated at Yale College, 1779.

In the death of this venerable and worthy individual, the church and community to which he more immediately belonged, have sustained an afflictive bereavement; and the wide community with which he was conversain in the active period of his life, in many of the most hours able mad weeful offices as a many of the most honorable and useful offices as a citizen and magistrate, will realize with regret, the loss of an example cherished with respect among the hailowed remembrances of their early days. Mr. Pitkin, although he had attained to his eightieth year, and had retired in a measure from the cares of public life, had not survived his usefulness. He retained to the last his mental powers, and cherished a deep interest in all that concerned the welfare of his country and the Christian world. He was one of the founders of the Connecticut Missionary Society, and likewise of the Connecticut Bible Society. He sustained an office in the Board of Trust, and, we believe also, an office in the Board of Trust, and, we believe also an office in the Board of Trust, and, we believe also, in the Prudential Committee, of the Theological Institute of Connecticut, from its organization to the time of his death. His counsels, which were the fruit of a sound practical judgment, and a discriminating and extensive knowledge of mankind, were deservedly prized, both in public and private life. His cheerful Christian hospitality, rendered interesting and endearing by a most felicitous vein of sprightly and benevoleut humor, drew many to his intercourse and friendship. His numerous acquinitances and friends will be happy to learn, that in the last trying hour of his earthly career, his resignation to the Divine will. his earthly career, his resignation to the Divine will was exhibited in the serenity and undisturbed com-posure of his mind—such serenity and such comp

Summary of News.

are as a Christian alone can exhibit, who feels the

the bright regions of immortality are about to be re-alized. The deceased has left a widow, children, and

numerous relatives and friends, who will long and deeply lament their loss.—Comm.

FOREIGN ITEMS -Mr. Stevenson returned to

FOREIGN ITEMS — Mr. Stevenson returned to London, on the 6th of December, from his tour in the north of England.

The English Parliament assembles on the 14th of January, after which time we shall be likely to have political news of some interest.

The French Ministry have appointed Commissionary to the Eventhalment of the political news of the control of the political news of some interest.

ers to visit the French colonies, and draw up a plan for the manumission of the negroes. The Arab Emir, or Chief Abd-el kader, had invaded the Eastern portion of the French possessions, driving the colonists into Algiers, in great numbers for safety. He had beaten a French regiment in one battle, and attacks were continually kept up by him on the outposts with a great deal of spirit. Commercial and emigrating expeditions from France to Algiers, had been charged to the transport of troops. It was as-certained that the Emir was supplied with munitions

of war by the Emperor of Motocco.

Very curious accounts are given of the rigid procautions against attempts upon the life of the King o rantions against attempts upon the ine of the King of France, which have been rendered expedient by the recent discovery of plots, and the undeniable evidence that infernal machines have been constructed. The palace of the Tuileries is turned into a fortress, strongly garrisoned; and whenever the King ventures forth. is surrounded with such troops of guards, that his ents rather resemble those of an army than of

an individual.

The correspondents of the London papers describe
the state of feeling among the colliers in South Wales,
as very uneasy and alarming. Large numbers of
them have refused to work, and many are said to have openly declared that they will never go into a mine until the leaders, Frost, Vincent, and Williams, are set at liberty. It appeared, on the examination of the prisoners taken at Newport, that the immediate object of the Chartists was to seize the persons of as object of the Charlots was to seek the persons of as many noblemen and other prominent personages as they could lay hands on take them down into the mines, and there detain them as hostages for Vincent and other imprisoned Charlots.

At Limerick, in Ireland, a priest named Father

At Limerick, in Ireland, a priest named rather, Matthew was making a tremendous sensation as an apastle of temperance. Thousands upon thousands of the country people were flocking into town to hear him discourse, and receive from him the temperance pledge, which he adomistered to fife as and hundreds at a time. The excitement was so great, and so territies are the oversure of the throngs that assembled. rible was the pressure of the throngs that assembled round the speaker, that troops of soldiery were called in to assist the police in maintaining order. It is a curious fact, that not one man out of all this number,

who signed the pledge, has violated it - Transcript. It is stated in the Morning Herald, of Dec. 7, that it is now determined that the marriage of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg Gotha, shall toria and Prince Attert of Saxe County Gotha, shall be selemized in the course of February, instead of April, as had been arranged previously to the return of the Prince to the Continent. This determination, it was supposed, would lead to the summoning of Parliament " for the despatch of business," early in

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 27. In the Senate, a report of the cretary of State on the subject of taking the sixth ensus was received.

the House, the Clerk read a communication In the House, the Clerk read a communication from the Hon. Charles F. Mercer, of Yuginia, resign-ing his seat, he having been elected Cashier of the Union Bank, of Florida. The House having concurred in the joint resolution from the Senate for the ap-pointment of two Chaplains of different denomina-tions, to officiate alternately in the Senate and the House according to usage, Mr. Crabb, of Alabama, leration, which was advocated b tett his dependence, and medependence of the whole assambly, and the whole country, on the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe—the God of Nations. He could not, and would not vote for the re-consideration. He was followed by Messrs. Nesbit, of Gamer Messamble Sovereign Sovereign

of January.

On motion of Mr. Wise the standing committee

were directed to be appointed according to the standing rules, Mr. W. requesting the speaker not to put bim on any of the standing committees for reas-sentirely private and personal. The election of printentirely private and personal. The election of print-er was postponed until the 10th Jan. 1500 copies of the President's message were ordered to be printed, without the accompanying documents and 5000 with them. The House then adjourned until Monday. MONDAY. In the House, The Speaker announced

Monday. In the House, The Speaker announced the Standing Committees.

The following are the Chairmen of each Committee: Elections, Campbell, S. C.; Ways and Means, Jones, of Va.; Claims, Dawson, of Ga.; Commerce, Curtis, of N. Y.; Public Lands, Corwin, of O.; Post Office and Post Roads, McKay, of N. C.; District of Columbia, W. Cost Johnson, of Md; Judiciary, Sergeant, of Penn.; Revolutionary Claims, Craig, of Va.; Public Expenditures, Briggs, Mass.; Private Land Claims, Casey, Ill.; Manufactures, John Q. Adams, Mass.; Agriculture, Puberry, N. C.; Indain Affairs, Bell, Tenn.; Military Affairs, Cave Johnson, Tenn.; Milita, Keim, Pa. Naval Affairs, F. Thomas, Md. Forcign Affairs, Pickens, S. C.; Territories, Pope, Ky.; Revolutionary Pensioners, Taliaferro, Va.; Invalid Tent., Hillary, Mana Affairs, F. Thomas, Md. For-eign Affairs, Pickens, S. C.; Territories, Pope, Ky.; Revolutionary Pensioners, Taliaferro, Va.; Invalid Pensions, Sherrod Williams, Ky.; Roads and Canals, Ogle, Penn.; Patents, Fletcher, Vt.; Public Buildings and Grounds, Lincoln, Mass.; Revisal and Unfinish-ed Business, Peck, N. Y.; Accounts, Johnson, Va.; Mileage, Williams, Conn.; Expenditures of the State Department, Underwood, Ky.; Expenditures Department of Treasury, Evans, Me.; Of War, Garland, La.; Of Navy, Salstonstall, Mass: Of Post Office, Marvin, N. Y.; Expenditures on Public Buildings, Marvin, N. Y Stanley, N. C.

The Journal of Commerce says of the cast of the Committees, that it is "liberal towards the Adminis-tration, and rather complimentary to the Whige." It will be noticed that four Massachusetts men are at

the head of committees. Of the rest, Mr. Lawret

the head of committees. Of the rest, Mr. Lawrence is on the Committee of Ways and Means and the Cammittee of Accounts; Mr. Cushing, Foreign Affairs; Mr. Lincoln, Public Lands; Mr. Parmenter, Revolutionary Claims; Mr. Briggs, Public Expenditures; Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Hassings, Private Land Chaims; Mr. Williams, Mileage.

TUESDAY, Dec. 31.—In the Senate, after the presentation of a variety of memorials and petitions, and the introduction of numerous bills and several resolutions, the bill to amend the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and after some caplanation from Mr. Wall, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

explaintion from Mr. Wall, was ordered to be en-grossed for a third reading.

The bill to establish a board of commissioners to bear and adjudge claims against the United States, was taken up in committee of the whole, and, after some few observations from Messes. Hubbard and Tappan, it was made the order of the day for Wed-

Tappan, it was made the order of the day for Wednesday next, when,
On motion of Mr. King, the Senate proceeded to
the consideration of Executive business, and, after a
short session, adjourned to meet on Friday next.
In the House, the proceedings consisted almost entirely of propositions, suggestions, and votes, concerning the reception of abolition petitions; the House
steadily refusing to suspend the rules for the purpose
of permitting any proposition of that nature to be received.

In the course of the day on motion of Mr. Ser-In the course of the day, on motion of Mr. Ser

geant, the time for daily reception of petitions (which has expired before one petition has been received) was extended for twenty days.

The House adjourned over to Friday next.

The Smithsonian Institute.-Mr. Adams in his bill providing for the disposition of Mr. Smithson's legacy, proposes that Trustees shall be appointed, forming a budy politic and corporate by the title of the Smithsonian Institute for the Increase and Diffu-"the Smith-conan Institute for the Increase and Dira-sion of Knowledge among men." The amount of the fund in September 1838 was \$508,348. The following are some of the provisions of the bill: The trustees are to consist of the Vice President of the U.S., the Chef Justice of the U.S., the Secre-

raries of State, Treasury, War and Navy; the Atterney General of the U.S., and the Mayor of the City of Washington, together with four members of the House of Representatives, and three of the Senate, to be annually elected by their respective Houses. He proposes that the fund shall be placed in the Treasury of the U. S., and the faith of the U. S. pledged for its or me C. S., and the fath of the C. S. pledged for its preservation, undiminished & uninspaired, with 6 p. et int'rst, which shall be paid unnually, and applied to the purposes of the fund; that no part of the fund shall be applied to any school, college, university, institute of education, or ecclesiastical establishment; that all appropriations from the fund shall be from the inter-and not the principal of the same; and that the so of thirty thousand dollars, part of the first year's terest accruing on said fund, be appropriated town the erection and establishment, at the city of Wash ington, of an Astronomical Observatory, adapted to the most effective and continual observations of the phenomena of the Heavens; to be provided with the necessary and best instruments and books for the periodical publication of the said observations, and for the annual composition and publication of a Nau-

WEDNESDAY, Jan L.—A joint councittee was ap-pointed to wait on the Governor and Council, and in-form them the two branches of the Legislature were that the like two branches of the Legislature were ready to attend public worship. Mr. Rusself reported that the Governor and Council were ready to proceed forthwith, and at 2 o'clock a procession was formed consisting of the several branches, and was escorted by the Independent Cadets to the Old South Church, where they attended public worship. The election Sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Codman, of Dorchester.

Dorchester.
TRUBBDAY, Jan. 2—In the Howse, Messia.
Greele of Boston, Paine of Stoughton, and Baker of
Dorchester, were appointed a Committee to express
the thanks of the house to the Rev. John Codman,
D. D. for the able and elequent discourse delivered
by him yesterday, before the government of the Commonwealth, and to request a copy thereof for publication.

appointment of a committee, to inquire into the ex-pediency of restoring the bounty heretofore paid to the members of volunteer companies of the militin, of reducing the amount of dates required of t law, which was read and laid on the table. Mr. Allen of Northfield, submitted an order for a

repeal of the law regulating the sale of Spirituous Liquors, passed April 19, 1838, and the enactment of the laws thereby repealed, which was laid on the FRIDAY, Jan. 3 -The Rev. Daniel M. Lord was

chasen Chaplain of the Senate.

In the House, Mr. Thayer, of Braintree, offered an order, that —— be a committee to be joined, to consider the expediency of repealing the law passed April 21st, 1838, whereby all laws relating to small April 21st, 1838, whereby all laws relating to small pox were repealed. The order was adopted, and Messrs. Thayer, Strong of Boston, and Pratt of Hopkinton, were appointed on the part of the House. Sent up for concurrence, and the Senate joined Messrs. Hooper of Bristol, and Lincoln of Hampden.

The House proceeded to bullet for a Chaplain, and there being no choice, it was ordered that the two candidates having the highest number of votes, viz: Rev. Joy M. Fairchild, and Rev. Benj. Whitemore, be requested to officiate as Chaplains alternately.

SATURDAY, Dec. 4.—The President presented communication from the Treasurer covering a stateand an exhibit of the receipts and exyear 1839. Also, a communication from the Adjutant and Acting Quartermoster General, covering a statement of the expenses of his department for the past year, severally read and sent down.

[Thursday morning .- The Committee on the Votes for Governor have not yet reported. The Vacancies in the Senate are not yet filled, -of course the Governor's Message is not yet delivered. The time of the House has been chiefly occupied in motions and debates respecting the Elections in Towns. It appears to be a mere struggle for "the mastery" between the two great political parties. The last sentence of the Governor's Proclamation may well be remembered at this crisis 1

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE.—A Whole Family Paisoned.—The family of a Mr. Gigon, living at No. 148, Pine street, near Fifth street, were all poisoned by some substance mixed with an Indian meal pudding of which they partook yesterday at dinner. The fatal error was discovered soon after that meal, by the entire sickness of the family. Mr. Gigon and a Swiss servant girl died last night, and six others of the household are in a very critical condition. Many physicians were in attendance there this morning, but no analysis of the poisenous substance, or discovery of the individual who committed the murderous act—if indeed it was not accidental—had yet been made.

Riot and Outrage at New York.—A riot was raised at New York, on New Year's Day, by a body of young men, called Butt Enders, belonging to the noisy and turbulent portion of the Fire Department. noisy and turbulent portion of the Free Department. They entered a number of public houses, kept by German emigrants; and committed outrages of the most gross and irrutal character, on men and women. At length they were fired upon from the windows of a house (opposite to that in which they had assembled in a riotous manner) where the arms of the German in a riotous manner) where the arms of the German Rifle Corps were deposited, and their leader John Armstrong, a young man of 22, was instantly killed by two shots, and two of his contrades were dangerously wounded. The police was called out, and every measure adopted to prevent a renewal of the riot, but the awful death of Armstrong seems to have lad the most salutary effect in subduing the riotous disposition of his wicked companions.

trampled under feet, in the eagerness of those behind to make their way out. Four women and an elderly man were badly hurt. One or two of the women are thought to be dangerously injured. The pressure of the crowd was so great, that the lower part of the bannisters and railing of the gallery stairs was cartied completely away, and those standing upon the stairs were precipitated upon the hends of those below.

[Commercial Moeritaer. and children. Several of those in the front were

Fire at Providence .- On Thursday morning a Fire at Providence.—On Thursday morning a fire was discovered in a carpenter's shop in Potter atreet, near the Theatre, belonging to Messrs. Clapp & Warren, which was soon consumed, together with all its contents—the fire immediately communicated to the dwelling-house of Mr. Luther which was burnt down in a few moments—the fire then crossed the street, burnt the stable belonging to Col. Benjamin Hoppin—it then communicated to the large soap and candle manufactory, belonging to Henry L. Kendall, Esq. which was several times on fire, but was providentially saved by the great exertions of the firemen.

The late storms have furnished a large body of snow in the Western part of our State, so as to render the travelling very difficult. The Western Railroad from Worcester to Springfield, was entirely closed for several days after the last storm, but is now open. Members of the Legislature from Berkshire, finding it impracticable to cross the mountains, came on to Boston, by the way of Hartford and Springfield. Mr. Billings, of Goshen, with a spirit which does him credit, travelled from Goshen to Williamsburg on save shose, drazging his trunk on a sled. now shoes, dragging his trunk on a sled.

Church Burnt.—The Church at Stoneham, which was built thirty-six years ago, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sucday morning, during the time of divine service. The fire was occasioned by a flaw in the stove pipe. The Sunday School Library was saved, and most of the furniture of the house. The bell, a very fine one, fell to the ground without injury.

Sudden Death .- An Irish woman on Tuesday Sudden Death.—An Irish woman on Tuesday afternoon, went into the New York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre streets, to procure some medical advice touching her case, and while there she was attacked with a sudden hæmorrhage of the lungs, occasioned by the rupture of a blood vessel, and falling to the floor, died before those in attendance were able to obtain her name or place of residence.

Maine .- The Legislature of the State of Maine Maine.—The Legislature of the State of Maine, convened at Augusta on Wednesday last, and organized by the choice of Hon. Stephen C. Foster of Washington county, as President, and Wm. Trafton, Esq. Clerk of the Senste; and Hannibal Hamilin, Esq. Speaker, and Elbridge Gerry, Clerk of the House of Percentage time.

Warning -The Philadelphia Inquirer says the John Besch, the young man charged with forging a check for \$2,800 on the Mechanic's Bank of that city, has been convicted and sentenced to five year imprisonment. He had previously borne a good character, and this was his first offence of the kind

A Murderer.—A man named Daniel Joyce, or Kelly, 75 years of age, is now lying in Mayo goal, charged with the murder of Hugh Muran, at Gortduff. in the year 1817. He is charged on the oath of the wife of the murdered man, and has confessed his guilt.

Georgia .- The Legislature of Georgia has adjourn ed—the Senate having wisely rejected the bill for placing everything from Maine in quarantine.

NOTICES.

UNITED LECTURE.—REV. A. BOIES is expected to preache Lecture in Park Street Church, on Sabbath evening next

with delegates from their churches, will hold a meeting of Toreslay the 14th day of January next, at 10 of both A. M. the uncerting-house of Rev. Mr. Erggs. North Rochester, consolt on some important subjects in convexion with the interests of the churches. A sermon will be preached Rev. Mr. Smith, at 11 of clock.

By the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, New Bestford, Dec. 24, 1-39.

JAMES A. ROBERTS.

The Treasurer of the Mussachusetts Missional Society, acknowledges the receipt of the follows nums, in the months of November and December Plymouth, feet and the find th do d do dwich, Monument Soc. , arlestown, Winthrop Ch Welfeet, 2nd Cong. Soc., Redford, Louise in Rev. Mr. Leavitt's Soc., Soc., Female Friend, Worcester, Legacy of Mr. Jos. Cowdin, Westhorn', Young Ludies' Sewing Circle,

Fruro, 1st Congregational Soc., Iraintree, Rev. Mr. Storrs' Soc., MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. William E. Smith, to Miss Diana Ayer, both of Roxbury—Mr. Joel Thayer, to Miss Roxmu Smend, both of this city—Mr. J. G. Gray, to Miss J. A. Living—Cotton Graves, Evq. of Smiderland, to Miss Ruth Engham, of Roxton—Mr. Joel L. Prouty, to Miss Caroline R. Smith. In Andover, 1st inst. Rev. H. S. Greene, of Lyunfield, to Miss Mary Efezheth Phillips, daughter of the late Stephen Abbott. For of Andover. foston - Mr. aver, 1st. Inst. Rev. H. 2. Arrayan in the late Stephen of Miss Mary Elizabeth Phillips, daughter of the late Stephen Abbut, Esq. of Andover.

In Royalston, by Rev. S. H. Peckham, Mr. John King, 2d, In Royalston, by Rev. S. H. Stephen and Mary B. Batcheller, of R. Mr. Hervey

he Massachusetts General Hospital, 3d inst. Mr. Shu-

Age'l Am. S. S. Union', 5 Corabill.

Swamey, 52, infinitely of Exeier, N. H.—Mes. Eleman Keit.

In the Massachusetts General Hospital, 5d inst. Mr. Shubel Gorban, 56.

In Andover, on the 3d inst. Mrs. Hannah Abbott, wife of the late Stephen Abbott, Esq. 6l.

In Gardiner, Mass. Jan. 1, Mary Lynd, 9 mos. deugliter of the Rev. Summer Lincold.

Died in Westford, Dec. 19, Capit. Reuses Fovers, age of the first Summer Lincold.

Died in Westford, Dec. 19, Capit. Reuses Fovers, age is vears. In the death of this everleant man, his bandy, the church, and the world have sustained suggest has. It is true to the control of the cause of temperance, and endeavored to promote the best interests of society. He was a firm triend of the cause of temperance, and endeavored to promote it, both by precept and example. He possessed great firmulas of mind and decision of character, but his plans and effects were the results of produces and soul fatheries, children, beet the loss of produces and soul fatheries, children, beet the loss of produces and and fatheries, children, beet the loss of produces and soul fatheries, children, beet the loss of such a husband and lather; he was kind, affectionate and fatheries, children, beet the loss of such a husband and stater, the was exempted to the commencement of his religions life, which was and devoted. It was chracteristic of him to engage, in whatever he undertook, with all his heart. This was true in religions life, which was and devoted. It was chracteristic of him to engage, in whatever he undertook, with all his heart. This was true in religions life, which was an advention, and the series of such as a first of the series of such as a first of the such his life was exemplated in his support of the such his life was exemplated in his support of the such his life was exemplated in the such as a such that the such as a such that the such as a such that the such his life was exemplated in the was a devoted. It was characteristic of him to engage, in whatever he undertook, with all his hea

And make our end like thine. [Comm.]

Accident.—On Christmas porning there was an accident, attended with serious consequences, at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph, situated at the corner of Sixh avenue and Barrow states. During the six o'clock service, a bench in the gallery broke, with a loud crack. The people in the Church were immediately possessed with the idea that the gallery was failing, and a rosh for the street was commenced. The passages from the Church became blocked, and the gallery stairs were crowded with men, women

Playing re-eived a good professional education, and presenting an enthusiastic yet budiable interest in it, he entered upon his calling with high hopes. Not however without palafiel solicitude on the part of his friends. Ite had for a number of years required, and affectionately received from them, on account of toulity infirmity, much tender care. While this fact, from a well known principle of human nature, highly of the control of the principle of human nature, highly of the control of the principle of human nature, highly of the control of the principle of human nature, highly of the principle of human nature, highly of the principle of human nature, highly of such as a well known principle of human nature, highly of such as a well-dependent of the principle of such as a such as a principle profession. But they have it for their consolution, that while he practiced medicane he was successful. However, no kind care could save him. On his return to his principle had for years been preying upon him most strikingly like "a worm at the non-allestival of Thanksgiving, consumption, which had for years been preying upon him most strikingly like "a worm at the roat," and which, by unusual care, he had been able most manufally to resist, determined to finish its work. And this it was emabled to do in a few weeks, in connexion with a sight fever, contracted perhaps in his professional labor, and under which he suffered before his return to his friends. Thus has been labit, cold in the grave, a beloved physionan, an affectionate husband, father, son, and brother—Comm.

Died in Royalston, Dec. 17th, Mr. Dwiour Strockwell.

tionate bushaud, father, son, and brother—Comm.

Died in Royalston, Dec. 17th, Mr. Dwroux Frockwell, aged 21, eldest son of Dea. Simeon Stockwell, after a painful illusa of fourteen weeks, which he endured, not only without a complaint, but with apparent perfect resignation to his heavenly father's will. His acturally amiable disposition and kind affections were rendered more lovely by the early possession of religion. And while his parents and friends are greatly afficied by this dispensation of Providence, they are consoled with the reflection, that what is their loss, is his unspeakable gain.—Com.

greatly amore on the reflection, that what is much speakable gain.—Com.

Died in Holliston, Nov. 27th, Invino Teurte, aged 18 mo. and Brc. 18th, Clanissa Jane, aged 5 years, only children of Alden Leland, Esq.—both during a short absence of their lather at the West. Also, Brc. 20th, Louisa Josephina, aged 5 mouths, infant and only daughter of Ebenezer Currier, Esq. Of all these children we may say truly.

"So fades the lovely blooming flower, Frail smiling solace of an hour."

[Comm.]

WEST'S CELEBRATED PICTURE,

THE above magnificent work of Art by your countryman BENAMIN WEST, P. R. A. is Now on view for a short time only, (previously to its removal to Philadelphia,) at HARDING'S GALLERY, School St., from 10 A. M. 101 SP. M.; and on Sewday from 5 ill SP. M., ighted with gas.

When this Picture was nearly completed, a gentleman in London, anticipating its success as a public Exhibition, and wishing to possess if for that purpose, offered Mr. West 10,000 gainess for it, which aplendid offer Mr. West, by the advice of his friends, refused. The result of its exhibition in Pall Mall, soon after the above offer, proves the advice to have been good, for it was visited in the British Metropolis, by upwards of \$300,000 persons, and his grandson has now the satisfaction of being its possessor.

Admission 25 cents. Children haff price. Season Ticket 1. Pamphiet 12 1-2 cents.

ROSANNA; OR. Scenes in Boston. A story. By the author of "Three Experiments of Living," "The Contrast, or Modes of Education," etc. etc. Written and sold for the benefit of the Infant School in Brand street, Boston. Price 50 cents. For sale to WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, 9 Cornhit, Also—the four other books by the same author, viz.—Three Experiments of Living; Sequel to do; Rich Enough; and The Contrast, or Modes of Education.

Mrs. Lee's New Book.

OSANNA; or, Scenes in Boston, by the author of Three
Experiments, Lather and his Times, &c. Just pubned by JAS. MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington et. J. 10.

NEW BOOKS.

NEWCOMB'S Infant School Question Book. Price 12 1-2 Budbath School Tracher's Aid: A collection of Anecdotes, for illustrating religious truth; arranged under a variety of subjects. For the use of Sabbath School trachers; especially the Teachers of Infant Classes. By Harvey Newcomb. Price Isun. Price 22 cents. With Thirty-two Engra

Smo. Price 22 cents.
rsations on Constantinople. By Elizabeth H. Dwight,
number of the mission at that city. 4 Engravings. of a nominer of the mission at that city. 4 Engravings, The Child's Picture Book. 40 Engravings. Price 15 cents. The S. S. Visiter for 1839, bound in hand-some cloth. Price 10 cents. C. C. DEAN, Jan. 10. Azent Mass. S. S. Society, 13 Cornhill.

Letters from the Old World.

DY a Lady of New York. Fgypt, Syria, Palestine, Asia Minor, Turkey and Greece, in 2 vols. just received, for sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington Jun. 10. MORE NEW BOOKS.

THE Ristory of Sanford and Meeton, by Thomas Day, Eq., a new edition, bound throughout, and embellished with very nomerous engravings.

The Bro's Country Book, of Ammentonis, Pleasures and Durantic, "Historical with twenty two original designs; editions of the property of the Pressits," and the Country Book, of Ammentonis, Pleasures and Durantic, "Historical with twenty two original designs; editions of the Press of t Dursuits, —illustrated with twenty two original designs; edu-ed by Wm. Howitt,—from the London edition.

The Boy's Story Book, or Edward's Holidays with his Consons—illustrated with ten engravings.

Gammer Grethel, or German Fairy Toles and Popular Sto-ries, from the collection of M. M. Grim, and other sources ies, from the collection of M. M. Grim, and other sources— dited by Mrs Follen.

For sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington

Jan. 10.

ARCHY MOORE,

OR, Memoirs of Slave. Two Vois, in One. Second ed.

Price Reduced from One doubt to FIFTY CENTS.

Extract from the Preface. "There is one circumstance, if no other, which will go for to entit! this work to a place in the history of American Literature.

It was written some time since, in the midst of scenes similar to those which it attempts to describe. In the spring of 1856, it was brought to New York for publication. Notwith-standing a pretty diligent search, no Rookseller could be found in that city, who dared to publish it. It was then sent to Roston,—and the same obstacle existing there, it was printed without any publisher's name in the title page, " * "The first edition was disposed of in four or five months.

For sale at retail and to the trade, by WHIPPLE AND DAMBELL, No. 9 Cornhill.

YOUTH'S FRIEND.

YOUTD'S FRIEND.

THE Youth's Friend commenced in 1823, and regularly continued ever since, by the American Sanday School Union, is a monthly publication of 16 pages, leims, size, on good paper, and with neat wood cuts in each number, illustrating attaural history, fibble scenes and stories, views in the Holy band, and other countries, mentioned in the Scriptures, and explanatory also of stories and scenes relating to our own country, Saldouli Schools, domestic scenes, &c. &c. Its favor with children and youth, has always been great and increasing, and its acceptability to editors and publishers, is evident enough from the draughts made upon its pages by those who instruct and entertain, by the periodical press. It contains the most original matter, (for its size,) probably, of any similar publication, and great care is exercised, with regard to the appropriateness of each article, no small pains being taken to render these instructive and plensing.

Let a proportion of somewhat similar character circulation and the sald of the appropriate size and the sald of the appropriate size instructive and plensing.

Let a proportion of the sald of somewhat similar character circulation properties and adaptation, by its freedom from section, is cheap price and adaptation, by its freedom from section, is cheap price and adaptation, by its freedom from sections why a large proportion of the youth now in Sanday Schools in the United States, should not house are inspired to examine the work, and to secure it as an acceptable monthly visiter to their children. States, Sanday Schools trachers are invited to use it as an

of South Orange, to Mas Mary I. Batcheller, of R.

In Townsend, Dec. 26, by Rev. Mr. Stowell, Mr. Hervey Porker, to Miss Lucy Sjanding, youngest daughter of the late Thaddens Spanding.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mr. John Goodwin, of Sandwich, formerly of Plymouth, Mass. aged 51—Mr. William P. Marden, of the Simulating of Marden & Kimball, Printers, 25—Mrs. Mary Ditton, 49—Jan. 4, Mrs. Hannah Pearson Lemaire, 29—Mr. Ratins Swassy, 52, formerly of Eveter, N. H.—Mrs. Eleanor Kettler, 74.

Ag't Am. S. S. Union, 5 Cornkill, etcle, 74.

BOSTON ALMANAC, 1840.

TERMS CASH,

P. KEMP, too for Sake, at his list, Gap, and Furnishlog Store, 173 Washington street, (nearly apposite
the Old South Church.) Fore, For Trammings, Muffe, Rons,
Tippets, Capes, Otter and Fur Seal Cape, Nutria, Hair Seal,
Cloth and Velvet Cape, Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Brunk
and Silk Hats; a large assortment of Gents Gloves, Dickles,
Rosoms, Creatus, Stocks, Handkerchies, Universities, Superders, Down Skins, Dawn Trimming—with a great variety of
orther Goods usually kept in such a store—which will be sold
at unusually low prices for cash.

Jan. 16.

11

For the Boston Records Dien, in Stoughton, 29th inst. of scarlet fever, ELIJAN purgest child of Elijah Atherton, Esq. sged 4 yrs. and 5 mos

LET ME GO HOME.

It was ment that he should be No delver in earth's clod, Nor need to pause and cleanse his feet To stand before his God.—Knickerbocker. "Let me go home,"-said that sick suffering boy,

His spirit wearied of this scene of woe;
It long'd to soar to those green fields above,
Dear mother,—let me go.' 'Let me go home,'-said that fair dying child, Soft voices seemed to bid him come away, Angels were beck'ning from their starry thrones,

'Father .- I most not stay." Now, thou hast reached thy home Frail flowret plucked from life's lone desert track 'Twas hard, 'twas agony to give thee up, But still we do not, can not wish thee back.

For thou art rescued, ere the sordid thought, The grasping love of gain had filled thy heart, fre the debasing, grovelling cares of earth Had dimmed the brightness of the immortal part. Thou turnedst from earth, before the tempter's hand Had wove its meshes to impede thy way;

Ere searing vice with its alluring smile Had beckened thee, within its haunts to stray The smile of God, bright spirit, now is thine, Thou restest 'neath the banner of his love; That little voice which oft was toned below Now joins the authems of the blest above.

Ye who watched over that frail bud's decay, Say, would ve see it bursting into bloom ?-Then plume afresh faith's wounded wing for heaven, And snatch the victory from the yawaing tomb.

From the London Forget-me-not, for 1840, Edited by Fred. Shobert.

THE BENEFACTRESS.

By Mas. L. H. SIGOURNEY. Who aske if I remember thee ? or speak thy treasured name

Doth the wild lonely flower that sprang in some rude, rocky Forget the first awakening smile that on its bosom fell? Did Israel's exited sons, when far from Zion's hill away, Forget the high and holy house where first they learned

Forget, around their temple's wreck, to roam in mute despair Remember thee! Remember thee! though many a year hath

Since o'er thy pillow, cold and low, the uprooted turt wa

Yet still doth twilight's musing hour thy graceful form restor And morning breathe thy music tone, like Memnon's harp The simple cap that deck'd thy brow, is still to Memory dear

Her taithful echoes keep thy song that lulled my infant ear; The book, from which my lisping tongue was by thy kindne taught, Returns, with all its lettered lines illumed with hues of though

The flowers, the dear familiar flowers, that in thy garden grew From which thy mantel vase was filled, methinks the breathe anew:

breathe anew;

Again the whispering lily bends, and one you lips of rose
As if some message of thy love, they lingered to disclose 'Tis true that more than fourscore years had bowed th

anty low, mingled with thy cup of life full many a cup of wee; But yet thou had'st a higher charm than youthful bloom ha And balm, within thy chastened heart, to heal another'

Remember thee! Remember thee! though with the blest of

nigh, out hast a mansion of delight, unseen by mortal eye, Comes not thy wing to visit me, in the deep watch of night When visions of unattered things do make my sleep so brigh Gel thy lave within my breast, it nerves me strong and high

And when my weary spirit qualls, or friendship's smile is co I teel thine arm around me thrown, as off it was of old. Remember thee! Remember thee! while flows this pur

I'll keep thy precepts in my heart, thy pattern for my guide; And when life's little journey ends, and light forsakes the eye Come near me, at my bed of pain, and teach me how to die.

Hartford, Coun.

Miscellany.

RELIEF FOR THE INSANE.

The following extracts from the last Report of th Prison Discipline Society, afford gratifying information of the progress made in relieving the sufferings of that unfortunate portion of our fellow be-

Asylum for Poor Lunaties in New Hampshire. The association has been organized, and a committee appointed to fix the location. Some difficulties have occurred to prevent furthe progress; but we are happy to learn from Mr. Coues, the great friend of the undertaking, that "these difficulties have been removed." The location is to be selected by Dr. Bell of he McLean Asslum, Dr. Woodward of the Worcester Hospital, and Dr. Rockwell of the Brattlehoro' Asylum. This course met with the sanction of both the trustees and the corporation, and appears satisfactory to all the friends of the undertaking."

We learn from the same source, that Gov. Hill has transferred the state stock to the trustees, worth \$16,500; that the subscriptions now amount, probably, to \$20,000; and that the town of Portsmouth, in legal town meet-ing, has voted to appropriate the surplus reve-nue of that town to this object, (provided it is located in Portsmouth, and the town is allowed by the state to do it,) amounting to \$23,000; gard," making a fund of \$59,500, secured to the insti-tution on the above conditions.

Asylum for Poor Lunatics in Vermont. \$6,000 were received from the state treasury, in 1839, making \$10,000, in all, appropriated and received from the Legislature, which ry, in 1859, making \$10.000, in all, appropriated and received from the Legislature, which, together with \$10,000, the legacy of Mrs. Anna Marsh, has been the whole available fund of the institution. The trustees first purchased a beautiful mansion house and 50 acres of land, in Brattleboro', not surpassed in beauty of location. They are now creeting a brick building which will enable them, when it is faish. ing, which will enable them, when it is finished, to accommodate 100 patients. Thus, with the moderate sum of \$20,000, the foundation has been hid for an institution whose begin-

95 patients have been received, 59 dis-charged, and 31 cured, since the institution The expenses of the institution, during the

ning is admirable.

including the salary of officers, was This is over and above the produce of the farm, which was cultivated by the family. The income of the institution, from the board of patients, was \$5,045,46; an ex-cess of income above expenditure of \$75,36. Average number of patients, 35. Of 45 discharged, the last year, 25 were cured. Thus a great good has resulted from the use of \$20. 000, which remains undiminished in principal, to be used for the same purpose, the interest only having been expended, in the care and cure of this dreadful malady. Dr. William

fact, "that of the recent cases of insanity, ex- | us frame our theory on the ground that man is, sisting these appeals, and society will be the

not stated in the last annual report.

Asylum for Poor Lunatics at South Boston. This institution is for the accommodation of the insane poor of the city. The walls are up, the roof is on, and the whole, it is supposed, will be finished and occupied in the month of August, 1839. This work has all been done by the prisoners of the House of Correction, with the assistance of one or two master mechanics, under the superintendence master mechanics, under the superintendence of one of the directors, at an expense, when finished, of less than \$30,000, for the accom-modation of about 100 patients. It is supposed, by competent judges, to be as well constructed is any other; and if any persons wish to see beautiful views of Boston and the vicinity, we as any other; and if any persons wish to see beautiful views of Boston and the vicinity, we hardly know where they can see them more advantageously than from the windows of this Asylum. These views must be delightful to every mind, and very soothing to the insane.

Asylum for Poor Lunatics at Worcester, Ms. This first, original, and most important in-stitution is a light to the world. Its sixth annual report, an octavo pamphlet of 83 pages, mostly by the superintendent, Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, is before us. All who wish for instruction on this subject should possess it. Number of patients, Nov.
30, 1838,
Received during the year, 177
Discharged, armless,
Used,
Cured.
6 improved,
6 not improved,
11
Discharged, recovered,
12
Discharged, recovered,
13
Discharged, recovered,
14
Discharged, recovered,
16
Discharged, recovered,
17
Discharged, recovered,
18
Discharged, recovered,
18
Discharged, recovered,
19
Discharged, recove

The causes of insanity, as classed by the trustees, from the statistics of the institution, prepared with great labor and care by the su-perintendent, according to their efficiency, are

16. Loss of property, and fe of poverty.

7. Disappointed ambition.

8. Injuries of the head,

9. Use of snuff and tobacco esturbation. mestic afflictions. digious excitements.

The effect of religious exercises in the in-stitution, as proved by another year's experi-ence, is most salutary. We make the follow-ing most interesting and important extract, on this subject, from the last report of the super-

endent:—
If a stranger was to visit our congregation "It a stranger was to visit our congregation in the chapel, he would, at first, discover little worthy of observation. He would find from 150 to 200 people assembled together, quietly scated, neatly dressed, resembling in all re-spects are occlusive congregation.

spects an ordinary congregation.
"If he was told, however, that here from eight to ten homicides were mingled with the others, and four times as many other individuals." als who, in their moments of excitement, had violated the public peace, or trampled on pri-vate rights, when wholly irresponsible; that on his right hand sat the owner of all things, whose self-complacency will not be likely to be disturbed by any animadversions which may be made upon the character of the true God; that by him sits the poet and commentator, who swallows every word that is uttered from the desk, and returns to write commentaries upon the text, which shall, at some future day, fill his purse with riches, and the world with celestial light; that here may be found the king of England, the king of Heaven, the heirannarent to the throne of Prussia, and the king of England, the king of Heaven, the heir-apparent to the throne of Prussin, and the prophet over Albany, who speaks from Jeho-vah, and who dady expects the patroon to send him a coach with black horses, or carry him to his friends; that here is also the military chieffain, the man of wealth, the rich poor man, and the poor rich man, the mother of Christ, and innumerable other characters not less consequential; that here, also, may be found the laughing idiot, the perpetual jabberer, the gay, the passionate, the depressed, -a hundred individuals, with the delusions, im-

Asylum for the Insane Poor in Connecticut.

Asylum for the Insane Poor in Connecticut.

The Governor, William W. Ellsworth, in his speech, May 1, 1939, says,—

"On a former occasion, I invited the attention of the Assembly to a class of our fellow beings most deserving public care and liberality—I mean the insane poor. Their number in the state, according to a report made a few office, Christ, God, w years since, is very considerable; their condi-tion is forlorn and wretched; and their appeals to our humanity and Christian philanthe cannot, with propriety, be longer resisted. We have hitherto done nothing for their relief, while many, if not most, of our sister states, have made ample provision for them. and held the subject worthy of particular re-

favor of granting \$20,000 for their benefit,

Asylums for the Insane Poor in New York. There are four Asylums for the Insane in this state—the Bloomingdale Asylum, seven miles from the city, liberally endowed by the state, not confined in its benefits to the insane poor, for the accommodation of about 150 pa tients; Dr. White's Private Asylum, at Hud-son, for the accommodation of about 50 pa-tients, of all classes; the State Asylum, exclutients, of all classes; the State Asylum, exclusively for the insane poor, now building at Utica, for which an appropriation of \$50,000 has been expended, another of \$75,000 granted the present year, and \$431,636 estimated as the total expense of building, for the accommodation of 1,000 patients; and the Asylum on Blackwell's Island, only one wing of which is campleted, for the accommodation in this one. completed, for the accommodation, in this one wing, of 200 patients. The location of this building, on the northern extremity of the is-land, is exquisitely beautiful. What will the usane think, when they are removed from the Bedlam where they now are at Bellevue, and are permitted to look from the windows of this establishment upon all the beauty which surrounds it!

OBJECT OF EDUCATION. The ultimate object of all education should be usefulness. Or, to give the same idea a re-ligious expression, it should be the glory of God. We should prepare ourselves for ac-

cluding deaths and patients prematurely re-moved, the whole have recovered." a being, as well as an agent; that, as be him-self is a part of the intelligent universe, such

ion-that the intellectual epicure, the gormandizer in literature and science, quiets himself, while his activity and influence bear no proportion to his reading, study and acquisit -his mind like the lion's den in the fable where the footsteps were all one way, and he a drone in the community. His approximation towards the Deity, if there really is any. is only in respect to the number of his ideas; for he is as destitute of benevolence, as sel-fish, as he is learned. It is on similar grounds that the religious epicure quiets his conscience. His whole energies are employed and consumed in the acquisition of religious knowledge, in the miserly accumulation and hoarding of which he feels that there is no sin. What the other was in literature and science, he is in religion. The object of all his acquisitions terminates in self, without a particle of benevolence. The best that can be said of him is, that his selfish-

ness has taken the direction of religion.

The truth is, God has placed us here to do good. This is obvious whichever way we turn our eyes. And he has made the exercise of our eyes. And he has made the exercise of our powers the best method of strengthening then, and the use of our knowledge the most effectual means of giving it increase and value. It is thus we acquire experience, the only experience deserving the name of wisdom. It is thus we make the most progress in discovering the relations of things, after we have acquired a knowledge of the things themselves. It is knowledge of the things themselves thus we learn the power there is in knowledge, and how to use that power to advantage. It is thus we marshal our acquisitions under principles, and render them permanent and effi-cient in our minds. Indeed, the great secret of intellectual and spiritual progress is, in regarding all our acquisitions as means to an end, and that end the glory of God as manifested in

the good of our fellow-men.

[Dr. Anderson's Address at S. Hadley

A LETTER OF CALVIN. WRITTEN JUST THREE HUNDRED YEARS AG ON THE TREATMENT DUE TO MINISTERS.

[Translated for the Christian Watchman.]
In the year 1538, Calvin was banished by th In the year 1538, Calvin was banished by the Senate of Geneva, for his unyielding fidelity in church discipline. Other preachers, more pliant, were appointed, but the pious members of the church were unwilling to receive them. Calvin, then in Strasburg, remonstrated with his friends in the following letter, bearing date of June 25, 1539.

Strasburg, remonstrated with his friends in the following letter, bearing date of June 25, 1539.

"First of all, lay aside all personal feeling, and consider the dignity of the office, of those to whom God has committed the promulgation of his Word. He not only requires us to listen with fear and trembling when his Word is proclaimed, but to honor and respect his ministers whom he has commissioned as his ambassadors, and whom he would have us recognize as his angels. If these suggestions meet your views, you will adopt it as a fixed principle, that those whose office it is to preach the gospel to you, and who have the care of your souls, are to be received as holding a parental relation to you, and are to be honored on account of the office divinely conferred upon them.

It is not my design to take from you the right which God has given to you, and to all his people, the right of subjecting every preacher to an examination, in order to distinguish between the true and the false, and to be able to exclude those who, under the appearance of shepherds, are but prowling

ination, in order to distinguish between the true and the false, and to be able to exclude those who, un-der the appearance of shepherds, are but prowling wolves. I only desire that you should conduct in a christian manner towards such as do, in some good measure, fill the place of preachers; and consider rather what you owe to them, than what they owe pulses, and propensities of insanity so active as to be constantly obvious in their conduct and conversation elsewhere, now listening with deep solemnity to the exhibitions of divine truth, uniting with apparent devotion in the fervent prayer, and joining with pleasure in I see not how you can justify yourselves before God in the church. But as I hear that our brethren who are your appointed preachers, do preach the gospel. I see not how you can justify yourselves before God in the church in the churc

MATRIMONY AND DIVORCE.

As this is the season for applications for discrees to the several Legislatures, it may be well to state that the increasing number of these applications is truly afaroning, and threatens to ndermine the very foundation of the social system. Marriage is a religious as well as a civil fie, and is to be sustained on both consid-erations, and cannot, therefore, be loosely dis-solved. The fishion now is, to separate or ask for divorce for "uncongeniality of mind and difference of opinion," A lady, whose ro-mantic fancy has not realized all she hoped and desired for in the choice of a husband, sighs to return to single blessedness and be again her own mistress, and asks for a separation or a bill of divorce. A gentleman who is disappointed in his wife's fortune, manners, disappointed in his wife's fortune, manners, mind, or accomplishments, is rude, insulting, disaffected, without domestic habits or hap-piness, and talks of separation and divorce. A Legislature or a court of Chancery, should never amul a marriage unless on the most conclusive proofs of criminal infidelity. Men and women are supposed to use proper caution in the ordinary transactions of life,—how much more cautious-should they be in contracting matrimony, that most serious of all steps and stages in the journey of life. If they have been rash and imprudent—if they have fallen in love in haste, and been compelled to repent at leisure, they must stand the hazard of the die,—the law the Fathers of the town; respected and confidence in the day of the town; respected and confidence in the confidence in th to be used for the same purpose, the interest only having been expended, in the care and cure of this dreadful malady. Dr. William H. Rockwell is the superintendent of this excellent institution. May its continuance be as good as its beginning?

Mel.can Anylum at Charlestone, Mass. Although this is not an institution for the inspirance of such institutions, in principle and practice, that we deem it greatly useful to record its important results.

Number of patients, Jan. I, 1839, 93; discharded precious expended, in the care and current to the same purpose, who have died, or have been prematured for the same purpose, in record case, exclusing of those who have died, or have been prematured for these ways of the same purpose, in record case, exclusing of the such continuance of the same purpose, the larged recovered, during the vested of the first of the same purpose, and the care of the same purpose, the larged recovered, during the record its important results.

Number of patients, Jan. I, 1839, 93; discharded prematured to the premature of these who have died, or have been prematured for the same and of future ages.

In an aware some will object to this view, as say, in their report, in corroboration of this standard presents and continued to find the premature of the same purpose. The condition of the inspiration of recoveries, in recent case, exclusing of the same provided the proportion of recoveries, in recent case, exclusing of the same provided precision of the grave could separate them. We are all inclined to submit when there is an early like the factor of the same purpose. The proportion of recoveries, in recent case, exclusing the matter too far. They would have same say, in their report, in corroboration of this same purpose of the same purpose. The proportion of recoveries, in recent case, exclusing the proportion of the grave could separate them. We are all inclined to submit when there is an observable of the proportion of recoveries, in recent case, exclusing the proportion of recoveries, in r

One of the causes of these discontents arises the Deity.

But the principle, which lies at the bottom of all this, namely, that something terminating in self, something short of our influence in the kingdom of God, may be the proper ultimate end of our pursuits, has been the cause of vast and lamentable waste of mind. It is on this ground—making the most charitable supposition—that the intellectual epicure, the gormansuch appartments of nonsenoundances as are ex-clusively the task of women; and, after she has had full experience—after all romance has vanished, the soher, sedate, yet joyous and happy state of matrimony cusues; she enters upon her new duties with confidence, based on that experience; her choice is cautiously, not hastily made, and she has the prospect of every happiness in her new position, and such things happiness in her new position, and such things eparation or divorce never enter into her

Biography.

REV. DAVID PEABODY.

The Rev. David Peabody, Professor of Ora-tory and Belles Lettres in Dartmouth College, late Pastor of the Calvinist Church in Wor-cester, died at Hanover, N. H., October 15th.

cester, died at Hanover, N. H., October 18th.
The virtues and worth of the accomplished scholar, and accomplished Christian munister, are defineated in the memorial which follows, from the peu of one who well knew and could fully appreciate, the heauty of his life and the excellence of his character.
It would be justice, neither to the living nor the dead, that a man like Prof. Peabody should have a way with the signal and appreciation of

pass away, with the simple annunciation of his decease. His was a character that ought to be known, because it ought to be imitated. Endued by nature, with a sound mind and warm affections, he dedicated both to the service of his Maker and Redeemer. Believing that he who consecrates himself to God should cultivate all his powers, Mr. Peabody was a thorough and systematic student, and, thus, be-came a man of learning and refined taste. Ex-terming truth above all price, he sought it with diligence and ardent love. As little warped by prejudice as frail man can be, he was ready to receive truth whenever and wherever he might find it, and, whenever received, it was not lifeless and stagnant within him, but a perennial spring, continually gushing forth to enliven and invigorate all around him. Having distinct and definite conceptions of whatever his strong mind once grasped—a retentive memory—a nice perception of the force and beauties of language—an imagination free and eversive, he presented his thoughts to others with clearhe presented his thoughts to others with clear-ness, energy, aptness, and fullness of illustra-tion. In private life, he was the Christian gentleman, ever regarding the feelings and the highest good of others. His manners were of uncommon diguity, and if, to a stranger, they might appear cold, to those more acquainted, they were simple and affectionate as childhood, but always leaving the impression that his hope was in Heaven. In the pulpit he was the Christian minister—preaching the dectrines of the Cross, with human cloquence indeed, of a high, if not of the highest order, yet evident-ly regardless of what might be thought of the ly regardless of what might be thought of the speaker, his soul being filled with devout anx-iety to honor God, and lead his hearers to ac-knowledge and love Him as their highest good. If his sermons should be given to the press, they would hear comparison with any of the present day, for clearness of arrangement, co-gency of reasoning, richness of illustration, di-

rectness of application, and perspicuity and beauty of style.

Mr. Peabody was a native of Topsfield, Estruth, uniting with apparent devotion in the fervent prayer, and joining with pleasure in the song of praise;—I say, could all this ful to astonish him? Can an hour, twice on each Sabbath, spent in this way, ful to make the most fivorable impression on the insane mind?

"What may not be expected from an hour of self-control, brought into requisition twice on each Sabbath, independent of the instructions and admonitions from the desk?

"The more I contemplate this subject, and the more I witness the influence, the greater is my estimate of good from our chapel exercises,"—Dr. Woodward.

"Woodward.

"Woodward.

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"The more I witness the influence of the instructions and admonitions from the desk?

"The more I witness the influence, the greater is more than the following in their preaching, and that thing in their manners, I leg you in Christ's name, to consider the law of love considers the law of lov remember that there is no person in the world who has not his faults.

I exhort and entreat you, therefore, that you turn away your thoughts from these men, and direct them to your Redeemer, and reflect upon his commands. If you coatend with your ministers so that bickerings and criminations ensue, as I hear, their office, which should be honored, and should honor Christ, is disgraced. Beware lest ye contendagainst God, while you think you are only disregarding man. Do not insertion the world which should be honored, and should honor Christ, is disgraced. Beware lest ye contendagainst God, while you think you are only disregarding man. Do not insertion the world who had been contended to the contendagainst the world while you think you are only disregarding which he had the contendagainst the contendagainst the contendagainst the world who had the contendagainst the contenda od, while you think you are only disregarding tan. Do not imagine that it is a small thing to reate feuts and parties in a church; it is a sin of such magnitude, that we ought to shudder at the lought. Finally, if you regard me as a brother, if the bond of brotherly love unites us, be entreated not to reect these preachers, whose appointment I myself
ed upon its duties about one year ago. That
was enough to establish him in the reiting and edification."

office, he accepted the appointment and entered upon its duties about one year ago. That
year was enough to establish him in the reiting and edification." senerated and those whom he instructed. He held his office only long enough for them to realize how great is his loss. No man ever met him who did not respect him—no man could know him well and not love him. He is gone—alas! for the world, but not for him,
"The righteous buth hope in his death," This
consolation, with all its fulness, have those who

knew, and loved, and mourn, David Peabody Died, in Fitchburg, Nov. 9th, Mr. Joseph Stmoxos, aged 71.—This article proposes a brief notice of this worthy citizen and beloved Christian. To his worth as a citizen, there i this public testimony— he unimpaired confi-dence of his fellow citizens, exhibited in im-portant trusts, committed to him with great unanimity, through a long succession of years.
Mr. Simonds sought not high things for himself, but rather shrunk from public attention.
A sense of duty alone could withdraw him from his humble calling, his industrious and domes-tic habits. Possessed however, of a strong mind, and a sound judgment matured by much solid reading and reflection, and holding fast

his integrity in all circumstances, his abilities for counsel and business, were often laid under contribution. In public and private duties of inister motives, or the least intentional ob-liquity. Indeed, he was esteemed as one of the Fathers of the town; respected and confided in by all, and ardently loved by many.

But it is as a Christian, that we most delight to contemplate the character, and cherish the memory of our departed friend. In 1804, proba-

the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ. In 1811, he was chosen deacon of the church; but Expenses of the institution, not including the salary of the officers, \$17,885,17. This, however, includes \$4,499,92, for furniture, relarging to the ordinary expenses of living. The amount of income from the board of parts, and the amount of officers' selaries, are upon the means of grace and a cordial support of gospel ordinances, by cultivating the spirit of prayer and Curistian benevolence, he labor-

ed to promote the peace and prosperity of Zion, and the salvation of souls. Our departed brother—a father in Israel— was a mature Christian. The pure fountain of dies for a young lady cannot well terminate under fifteen or sixteen, and then her domestic duties should begin. On a sound education and accomplishments she should engraft a perfect and practical knowledge of domestic affairs—learn to make herself useful in such departments of household duties as are exclusive the task of the word had be treasured up in his testentive memory. It was sweet to his taste, and most precious in his meditation. It dropped from his lips, as that which did most largely possess his heart. It seasoned, or rather composed his paternal instructions and admost largely possess his heart. nitions. He was a man of few words; but upon all solemn and religious subjects, espec-ially, he seemed always to speak fifly; because he spake the words of God, reminding us of that proverb, A word filly spoken, is like apples of gold in pictures of silver. Mr. S. uniformly spoke of his own spiritual state in the language of hope; yet not altogeth-

er without trendling. He viewed himself as a miserable sinner, unworthy of the least of all the mercies and of all the tenth which God had a miserable sinner, unworthy of the least of all the mercies and of all the truth which God had showed unto him; but in the atonement and in the righteousness of Christ, he knew there was salvation for penitent and beheving sinners—even for the very chief. This was his strong and only habitation. Unto it did he containable presents, when it is designed special to heaved be a greater previous when it is designed special to heaved be a greater persons, when it is designed special to heaved be a greater persons, when it is designed special to heaved be a greater persons, when it is designed special to heaved be a greater persons, when it is designed special to heaved be a greater persons, when it is designed special to heaved be a greater persons, when it is designed special to heaved be a greater persons, when it is designed special to heaved be a greater persons, when it is designed special to heaved be a greater persons, when it is designed special to heaved be a greater persons, when it is designed special to heaved be a greater persons, when it is designed special to heaved be a greater persons, when it is designed special to heaved be a greater persons, when it is designed special to heaved be a greater persons of its equilibrial to heaved be a greater persons of its equilibrial to heaved be a greater persons of its equilibrial to heave be a greater persons of its equilibrial to heave the greater, and the stable by it found the greater persons of its equilibrial to heave the greater, and the stable by the floated by a greater persons of its equilibrial to heave the greater and the persons the greater, and the stable by the floated by the fl

grave in full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season. Let them in like manner finish their day, and watch the coming of their Lord with the same patience and fidelity. He maintained a regular and frequent correspondence with a twin brother for more than farry years. Upwards of twenty years that brother had resided in St. Louis. They both became pious about 1800, and a large space in this fraternal correspondence was devoted to the breathings of religious affection. They exchanged letters in the early part of the last summer. Since Sept. 6th, they have both gone to their reward.

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